

# THE Nonconformist and Independent

NEW SERIES, No. 30, Vol. I.]

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.]

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS. ISSUE OF £200,000 AS PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (DOCK BONDS)

### SOUTH GARSTON DOCK & WARE- HOUSE COMPANY, Limited.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.  
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S. Leigh-Gregson, Esq., Liverpool.

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James Spence, Esq. (Messrs. Spence Brothers, Mer-  
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Alexander Stoddart, Esq. (Messrs. Stoddart Brothers,  
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(With power to add to their number.)

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SECRETARY.

Mr. J. R. Tannahill.

OFFICE.

LAW ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, 14, COOK-  
STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited for £200,000 Six per  
Cent. Mortgage Debentures of £100 each, repay-  
able in Five years, with Half-yearly Coupons for  
Interest attached, payable 1st January and 1st July,  
to be secured by a Deed vesting the Freehold Prop-  
erties of the Company in Trustees, on behalf of the  
Debenture Holders.

The Terms of subscription for each Debenture are  
as follows:

On application ... .. £ 5

On allotment ... .. 45

Within Three Months ... .. 50

£100

Installments may be paid in advance at any time  
under discount at the rate of Six per cent. per  
annum.

Offers have been received for £200,000 of the above  
£200,000 Mortgage Debentures, and for upwards of  
£200,000 of the first issue of the Share Capital.

The Debentures will be issued in two forms at the  
option of the applicants, one payable to the registered  
holder, and requiring transfer and registration; the  
other payable to the Bearer, not requiring registra-  
tion, but passing by delivery.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of  
acquiring important freehold Dock Properties at  
Garston, on the River Mersey (Liverpool), and con-  
structing there a First-class Dock, which, with  
Quay space and Warehouses, will cover an area of  
NEARLY 30 ACRES, having a frontage to the River  
Mersey of upwards of 1,500 feet, and a lineal QUAY  
FRONTAGE OF OVER 3,000 FEET, and capable of admit-  
ting vessels of large tonnage at all tides. The Dock  
will be upwards of 7 feet below the datum line of  
the Old Dock Sill, Liverpool. These properties com-  
prise an existing Graving Dock, and a small Dock,  
which will be available for craft of light draught.

Independently of the above 30 acres, the Company  
have the right of acquiring 14 acres of additional  
land immediately adjoining the above, which will be  
available for further extension, if necessary.

THE WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY IS FREEHOLD (CLEAR  
OF ANY CHIEF OR OTHER RENT CHARGES), and is in  
direct communication with the Railways of the Dis-  
trict, thus affording facilities for the carriage of  
goods to all parts of the country. As the Dock is  
OUTRIGGING THE JURISDICTION OF THE MERSEY DOCKS  
AND HARBOUR BOARD, ships and produce will be  
entirely exempt from the dues levied by that body  
(except the usual small charge for Lights, Buoyage,  
&c.); and under a special clause in the Upper Mersey  
Act of 1879, the DOCK will also be exempt FROM  
ALL DUES LEVIED BY THE UPPER MERSEY COM-  
MISSIONERS.

The new Dock will have a WATER AREA OF ABOUT  
7 ACRES, and will be surrounded by extensive Quay  
space of about 25 acres, with commodious and sub-  
stantial Warehouses for the storage of all classes of  
goods. Buildings specially adapted for the storage of  
Petroleum, Esparto Grass, Bar Copper, Ores, Grain,  
Dyewoods, Guano, Naval Stores, Nitrate, &c., will be  
provided, and meet an urgent demand for the econo-  
mical handling and storage of these articles. AT THE  
PRESENT TIME THERE ARE NO OTHER PUBLIC WARE-  
HOUSES FOR THE STORAGE OF MERCHANDISE AT GARSTON.

Appliances of approved description will be provided  
for the SHIPMENT OF COAL.

To those unacquainted with the extent of the trade  
of the Mersey, it may be stated that the total tonnage  
entering the Mersey during the financial year ending  
30th June, 1880, was upwards of SEVEN AND A HALF  
MILLION (7,524,533) tons.

Garston is in the immediate vicinity of Liverpool,  
on the same side of the Mersey, and the Company's  
Dock will adjoin the important Dock and Station of  
the London and North Western Railway Company at  
Garston. The growth of the traffic is rapid and con-  
tinuous, and although the existing Docks supply a  
large amount of accommodation, still detention con-  
tinually arises, to the detriment of both Merchants  
and Shipowners, before vessels can be admitted to  
take their turn to discharge their cargoes, thus show-  
ing the requirement for increased accommodation.

Full prospectuses and Forms of Application for  
Debentures, can be obtained from the Bankers,  
Brokers, and Secretary of the Company.

Liverpool, the 12th day of July, 1880.

## THE QUIVER

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For AUGUST, price 6d, ready July 26,

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HENRY RANCE, Secretary.

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tended for investors and manufacturers.

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same privileges shall be made at a premium of not  
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The object of the company is to enable tradesmen  
to effectually compete with Co-operative Stores, by  
their uniting to buy in bulk, and to ensure to the  
public pure goods at the lowest cost by bringing the  
retailer into direct communication with the producer;  
and it will, in effect, convert the shop of every trade  
member into a store with greater advantages. Those  
who sell to, equally with those who buy from,  
the stores must hold shares in proportion to the  
business done; hence there is one common inter-  
est; and that such an organization is commer-  
cially remunerative, and well worth the atten-  
tion of investors, producers, and of every  
tradesman, is proved by the success of the Co-opera-  
tive Wholesale Society of Manchester, which was  
established in 1864, with a capital of £1,000, for the  
purpose of supplying retail country co-operative so-  
cieties only, the funds of which now amount to close  
on £200,000; and its sales have increased to nearly  
£3,000,000 a year, the profits averaging 1½ per cent.  
It pays 5 per cent., and bonuses to its customers. It  
has 18 branches, and carries on biscuit and confection-  
ery works, makes its own boots and shoes, soap,  
candles, &c., as well as dealing in groceries, provi-  
sions, drapery, &c., and has its own steamers, wharves,  
&c. The progress made is as under:—

Year. Capital. Sales.

1864 ..... £2,455 ..... £45,865

1866 ..... 11,089 ..... 175,469

1870 ..... 37,793 ..... 499,173

1874 ..... 228,817 ..... 1,923,541

1878 ..... 457,370 ..... 2,739,580

Full prospectuses, with Committee (consisting of  
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ANCE COMPANY.

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, MAY, 1880.

2,025 Policies issued for ... .. £443,632

New Annual Premiums ... .. 12,155

24,525 Policies in force for ... .. 4,491,837

Annual Premium Income ... .. 137,335

Death Claims, including matured claims and  
bonuses ... .. 54,477

Laid by in the Year ... .. 61,217

Accumulated Fund ... .. 685,703

Average Reversionary Bonus 1½ per cent. per annum,  
Mutual Assurance without mutual Liability.

## SURREY HILLS (CATERHAM).—

To be LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,

a small detached HOUSE, with garden and stabling;

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ground floor; three bed-rooms and dressing-room on  
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WM. SWAIN CHAMPNESS, Esq.

Capital and Reserve Funds, £1,700,000.

Claims Paid, £1,700,000.

1,398 new Life Policies, assuring £482,366,  
yielding £16,244 premiums, were issued in  
1879.

The Head Offices of the Company are now  
REMOVED to 103, CANNON-STREET,  
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## SECRETARY.

GEORGE SCOTT FREEMAN.

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At the FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEET-  
ING of the GENERAL LIFE and FIRE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, held at the new  
offices, 103, Cannon-street, E.C., on the 3rd  
of June, Sir ANDREW LUSK, Bart., M.P.,  
in the chair, it was reported that in the fire  
branch the gross premiums of the year  
amounted to £71,377, of which £13,378 was  
paid for reinsurance, leaving the net pre-  
miums £57,998; while the losses by fire were  
£35,134. In the life department 1,398 new  
policies were issued, assuring £482,366,  
yielding £16,244 in premiums; the total  
premium income of this branch being (less  
reinsurance) £104,951, and the total income  
of the Company from all sources £216,796.  
The sum of £9,628 was paid to policyholders  
as bonus in cash and reduction of premiums,  
and £25,924 added to the life reserve, raising  
the accumulated fund to £608,955, and the  
total assets to £718,836. The net claims by  
death and survival amounted to £69,009.  
A dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up  
capital was declared. Principal Angus,  
D.D., was elected a director in the room of  
Dr. Edward Steane, resigned.

## The Proprietary House and Land Corporation (Limited),

29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

Rev. JAMES HARCOURT (Chairman).

## REPORT

For the year ending 31st March, 1880.

Last year the paid-up Capital was only £4,300, the  
amount now paid-up is £11,556 18s. 6d., nearly a three-  
fold increase.

At the close of the last financial year, the advances  
were £450, the amount now outstanding, exclusive of  
£2,000 repaid, is £18,882 13s. 9d. These advances  
have been carefully made on Freehold and Leasehold  
Property.

The Subscription Shares have also increased, the  
amount subscribed for being £6,100.

The Deposit Account has also received the large  
addition of £11,210 7s. 10d., and now stands at  
£25,887 4s. 9d.

The Business of the Corporation could have been  
still further enlarged had funds been available.

The Directors have resolved to add to its business  
a department for House Agency and Rent Collecting,  
and have various properties, freehold and leasehold,  
for occupation or investment.

Original shares are now issued at a premium of 5s.  
per share, this Security thus becoming increasingly  
valuable. Subject to your approval, a Bonus of 1 per  
cent. for the past year, payable with the next Half-  
yearly Dividend in October, will be declared at the  
Annual Meeting.

Upon these Shares the Directors are prepared to  
make advances up to 80 per cent., thus rendering  
them available for temporary purposes—in fact, giving  
the convenience of a bank, while the premium  
will make them a more marketable security.

Applications for Prospectuses to be made to Charles  
Woodroffe, the Managing Director.

The Editor of the "Christian World," of June 24,  
states, after reading the report, that the Directors  
appear to be quite justified in believing that they are  
engaged in a safe and profitable business. The original  
Shares of the Company are already issued at a  
premium.

CHARLES WOODROFFE, Managing Director.

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REV. E. J. SILVERTON will send  
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miracle was wrought! The book, of which nearly  
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FORTES in solid walnut wood, 21 guineas,  
full rich tone, and warranted to stand in tune in all  
climates. Others from 30 guineas to 70 guineas.  
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Others from 7 guineas to 35 guineas, suitable for ex-  
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superior to all others for beauty and richness of tone.  
Manufactured for W. Sprague by Needham, of New  
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W. Sprague, 7, Finsbury-pavement, London, Es-

tablished 1837.

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day, by adopting the easy and common-sense plan  
with HARPER TWELVETREE'S VILLA WASH-  
ING MACHINE, £2 15s., or with WRINGER and  
MANGLE combined, £2 5s., which does the forth-  
night's family wash in four hours, renders boiling un-  
necessary, and saves five or six hours of copper-firing  
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payments, or 10 per cent. cash discount.—Harper  
Twelvetroes, 80, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.

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THE  
**Nonconformist and Independent.**  
THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880.

**HOW ABOUT THE BURIALS BILL?**

THIS is a question which is everywhere being asked by the friends of religious equality, in view of the approaching close of the Session, and of the evident necessity for a further abandonment of Ministerial measures. Well! the facts of the case, so far as we are acquainted with them, are these. The Government have included the Bill among those which they intend to be passed, and we believe that—in accordance with general expectation—it will be in the charge of Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN in the House of Commons. Mr. GLADSTONE has also consented to receive a deputation of Liberal members, who wish to submit some representations to the Government in regard to certain points of the Bill; but he has twice asked for delay in appointing a time for the purpose. And, finally, the PRIME MINISTER has specifically stated that the Bill will be dealt with *after* the other measures named have been removed out of the way.

We will do the Government the justice of supposing that this arrangement is based upon the fact that the Bill occupies an exceptional position, in that it has already passed the House of Lords. We, however, at the same time, fear that they are placing too much reliance on this fact, and are not including in their reckoning certain other facts which will more than counterbalance that advantage. If the Bill contained nothing to provoke controversy, and if the Conservatives were as desirous of settling the question as the Liberals, we should see no serious difficulty in the way of a settlement this Session, even in the unpromising circumstances into which it is too obviously drifting. But these conditions are altogether wanting.

Let it not be supposed that because the Tory leaders fought against the Bill but feebly in the Upper House, and Lord BEACONSFIELD formally surrendered on the third reading, that therefore the irreconcilables will not make a desperate resistance in the Commons. The resistance may be useless, but it also *may* prevent the passing of the Bill this year; and even a short respite will be esteemed a victory by the clerical fanatics who are denouncing the Bill and its episcopal supporters with equal energy. If Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE should merely play the rôle of Lord BEACONSFIELD, his nominal followers below the gangway will not lose so fine a chance of provoking obstructive discussions as this measure will afford them; while they will be reinforced by certain ecclesiastically-minded Conservative members, who will think that they do both God and the Church service by prolonging the bitter controversy to the latest possible moment.

The truth is that this is not one of those measures which can be pushed through either House of Parliament during the last days of a Session by sheer force of will, and without adequate consideration. For it should be remembered that the subject is one which the representatives of the people in the Lower House are certain to discuss with keener interest than has been displayed by the members of the House of Lords. And not only is the question new to the present House of Commons, but no previous House ever had an opportunity of discussing the details of a measure, brought in by a Government, to solve, in a practical way, this perplexing problem. Nor will the new Parliament have a good excuse for solving it in a crude and ineffective way; seeing that even those who have most reason to be impatient have expressed, and still express, more anxiety for a satisfactory than for a hurried and an unsatisfactory settlement.

It is commonly supposed that the only two debatable points of importance with which the House of Commons will have to deal are—the amendment of Lord MOUNT EDGECUMBE, limiting the operation of the Bill to places in which there is no parochial burial-place containing unconsecrated ground, and that of the Archbishop of YORK, excluding cemeteries from its operation—an amendment which the mover lately told Convocation had been received with but scant gratitude by the clergy. These two amendments, no doubt, might be got rid of with comparative promptitude, and we agree with the Bishop of PETERBOROUGH in thinking that they will not be insisted upon by the House of Lords. But there were points in the original Bill which were never fully dealt with in the Upper House, and which it will be impossible to pass over without discussion in the popular branch of the Legislature.

We pass by the fact that the Bill does not fully apply to parochial cemeteries—as it ought to do—the principle that consecration should make no difference in the mode of interring the dead; for it is

hopeless to expect that the Government can now repair this original defect in the measure. There is, however, no reason why the cemeteries provided by public companies should not be dealt with in the same way as parochial cemeteries; seeing that the existing regulations have been forced upon them by Acts of Parliament. Nor is it to be expected that members who feel especially bound to have regard for the convenience of the labouring classes, will assent to the provision which enables clergymen to prohibit Sunday funerals in the case of Dissenters, while still permitting them in the case of Churchmen.

Then there is the question whether the prohibition of all services which are not "Christian," and also the prohibition of all addresses which do not form part of a religious service, are not distinctly opposed to the principle on which the measure is based, and are not likely to occasion unseemly contention, without serving any really practical purpose. Lord SELBORNE has defended this feature of the Bill with a good deal of confidence; but it has been ridiculed, rather than approved, out of doors. The point is certain to be debated with some keenness, and we hope it will not also be debated with the heat which has survived certain recent controversies.

Then there remains a question more difficult, and more likely to provoke warm controversy, than any we have yet named—and that is the proposed mode of affording relief to the established clergy, in regard to both the prohibition and the enforced use of the Burial Service of the Church of England. It is possible that over the fourteenth clause of the Bill, with the schedule C to which it refers, the conflict will be sharpest, and that this part of the measure may ultimately prove fatal to it—at any rate in the present Session.

The difficulties to be contended with are of a two-fold character. Nonconformists may be quite willing to give greater liberty to the clergy in this matter; but Churchmen—including the clergy themselves—appear to be hopelessly disagreed as to the extent to, and the direction in, which this liberty should be given. Indeed, there are Churchmen who seem unaffectedly to dread the disintegrating effect of this clause more than they do all the clauses intended solely for the benefit of Dissenters.

Quite apart, however, from the question whether these new rubrics present the best mode of dealing with questions confessedly of great difficulty, is the objection which will have to be taken *in limine* to the recital of the proceedings of Convocation, which is made the basis of the proposed action of the Legislature. This is neither a Dissenter's nor a Churchman's question, but one demanding the consideration of politicians, and especially Liberal and constitutional politicians.

Lord CAIRNS' well-argued objection to this clause was not met by the LORD CHANCELLOR'S description of it as being superlatively hyper-critical and technical; and the weighty arguments of the Dean of BRISTOL will require a better answer than they have yet received. Dean ELLIOT describes this part of the Bill as projecting "a course altogether unprecedented in the history of this country and its Church, with reference to its dealings with the clergy." He reminds the public that with the very Report of Convocation to which Clause 14 refers there was sent to the Crown

The draft of a Bill which should henceforth regulate the relations of Parliament to Convocation, and leave to Parliament the choice only of accepting or refusing, *en bloc*, what on certain matters might be submitted to it, through the Crown. It has been surmised that this clause has been risked in this Bill as in some degree tentative as to what may be the spirit of Parliament in dealing with the venturous suggestion of Convocation. . . . If there be any room for any such suspicion as that to which I have now adverted, I trust with the utmost earnestness that the House of Commons may do what the House of Lords has failed to do, and at once, and summarily, dispose of the experiment in such a manner as may prevent its being repeated.

We join in that hope; but we can readily imagine that Mr. GLADSTONE will not only deprecate such a proceeding, but will show some impatience at any attempt to discuss the question with the thoroughness with which it should be treated. He will say, and, no doubt, truly, that there is no time for such a discussion. That, however, will be a reason, not for passing the clause as it stands, but for striking out the objectionable recital—which can be done without withholding from the clergy the relief which they desire. In fact, the mode in which such a proposal is treated will be a test of the real purpose for which this clause has been framed. If the recital has been inserted only by way of introduction to what follows, there can be no practical objection to its omission. On the other hand, if the retention of the recital is insisted upon as essential to the Bill—and we fear that is the line which will be taken—then the House of Commons may be sure, and the public may be sure, that something more is aimed at than the mere easement of the clergy—that there is an ulterior purpose to be served, which is not apparent

on the face of the Bill, and that it is wished to make a measure, professedly intended to remove a Nonconformist grievance, the means of furthering an object to which not Nonconformists only, but a large body of Churchmen, are resolutely opposed. The simple truth is, that this relief of the clergy clause is foreign to the professed object of the Bill, and should be dealt with in an independent measure, instead of being thrust into a Bill aiming at an altogether different purpose.

We conclude by saying frankly that, if the alternative placed before us is the acceptance of the Bill with the faults we have described, or its abandonment for the present Session, we prefer the latter to the former. This burials controversy ought to be well ended, as well as ended, and we should be justly blamed if, for the sake of winning an early victory, we made concessions unsound in principle, and likely to be followed by pernicious consequences at a future period.

**THE NEW WESLEYAN PRESIDENT.**

THE election of President of the Wesleyan Conference is an event of more than denominational interest. The President not only acts as moderator during the sessions of Conference, but has important responsibilities throughout his year of office. He is expected to guard Methodist rights and interests, to maintain the oversight of a connexion of churches now vastly extended and elaborately organised, to preside at numberless committees, and to be the referee in circumstances of difficulty of each chairman and superintendent. His services in the pulpit and on the platform are in constant request. He is the acknowledged representative of Methodism on all great occasions, and thus in many ways the President exercises a far-reaching and powerful influence.

To one pressed with responsibilities so heavy and varied, congratulations are due rather on laying down office after a successful term of service than on assuming it. Such congratulations were on Tuesday tendered to the Rev. Benjamin Gregory, who now retires from the Presidency of the Wesleyan Connexion. Mr. Gregory's varied learning, his gifts of imagination and taste, his able advocacy of evangelical truth, his ability as a writer and pulpit expositor, his sanctity, his charming modesty, and his warm catholicity of spirit, have long won for him the esteem and affection of many beyond his own denomination. These feelings have been by no means diminished by his almost enthusiastic love for Methodist traditions and principles.

In the election of Mr. Gregory's successor, the Conference appears to have been wisely guided. The Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., is at once a man of marked ability and of great catholicity of spirit. Like Mr. Gregory, he has the secret of ruling in Conference kindly and with dignity. He has, moreover, some special qualifications for his high position. We have heard with regret of the present embarrassed condition of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and of the necessity of retrenching its expenditure. Mr. Jenkins, who has himself for eighteen years been a missionary in India, is now one of the general secretaries of the Missionary Society. He has not only travelled widely in India, but has visited China and Japan. His acquaintance with missionary work is extensive, and his enthusiasm for it is contagious. We trust that his election as President may be the signal for increased zeal and effort in the world's evangelisation, that the coffers of the Wesleyan society may be replenished, and that the benefit may extend yet further. For another and even higher reason Mr. Jenkins' election appears to be opportune. He is a preacher of great originality. His intellect is clear, incisive, vigorous; his style, to quote the ex-President, is "crystalline and pure." He has given himself much to the study of philosophy and mental science, and is believed to have himself battled, and battled successfully, with the theological difficulties and doubts that distress so many even in the churches. Mr. Jenkins, in his opening address, expressed the strong conviction that the time has arrived when the Methodist ministry should take an increasingly prominent part in the defence of Scriptural truth against the assaults of modern scepticism.

A correspondent sends us the following biographical notes relative to the new President:—Mr. Jenkins, we believe, is a native of Devonshire, and is now in his sixtieth year. He is the brother of D. J. Jenkins, Esq., M.P., for Falmouth, and uncle of Edward Jenkins, Esq., late M.P. for Dundee. He entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1845, and was appointed a missionary to South India, where for eighteen years he laboured with eminent devotion and success. During three years of this period he held the office of Chairman and General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in the Madras district. He preached not only in English, but effectively in Tamil, and acquired great influence among the educated Hindoos of Madras. After visiting Australia, and stimulating the missionary zeal of the Colonial churches, he returned to England in 1864. He was appointed in succession to the Hackney, Brixton, and Southport circuits, and then again to London. In 1875, at the request of the Missionary Committee, and to aid in effecting important changes, Mr. Jenkins revisited the Madras district and the Wesleyan Missions in other parts of India and in China, and made an extensive tour for missionary observation in Japan. In 1877 he was appointed one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, an office he still holds. In this capacity he recently attended the French Methodist Conference at Avignon, in the Cevennes. Mr. Jenkins is the author of a volume of "Sermons



Preached at Madras," which has passed through three editions. He delivered the Fernley Lecture at the Bradford Conference on "Modern Atheism," and is a contributor to the *London Review*, the *Contemporary*, and other periodicals.

The Upper and Lower House of Convocation have been busily occupied in manufacturing a "grievance"—*gravamen et reformandum* is the pedant term for this pretext for a grumble—with a view to the maintenance and extension of the influence of sacerdotalism throughout the country. The returns as to attendants at public worship on March 30, 1851, obtained by the REGISTRAR-GENERAL in connection with the Census of 1851, are vaguely charged with "erroneousness," it being at the same time added that "there is every reason to believe that these returns have been practically the basis of much legislation affecting the position of the Church in favour of the status of the Nonconformists." The *Church Times*, co-operating in the same work, includes among this injurious legislation "the Elementary Education Act, the Church Rates Abolition Act, and the present Burials Bill," and hopes that Churchmen may be put in such a position as not only to "be enabled to hold their own, but to recover some at least of the rights of which they have been plundered." The utterers of such complaints for the most part avoid details, and it would have been well if the Bishop of LICHFIELD had acted with equal discretion. Dr. MACLAGAN ventured upon this speculation:—"Probably if the attendance at the afternoon services had been taken at the time of the year when the census was made, there would have appeared a considerable majority in favour of the Church of England. In the country, as the summer comes on, evening are often substituted for afternoon services, but at the period of the year when the census was taken in 1851, that change had not been fully carried into effect." It may be well, therefore, to recall the fact that the afternoon attendants were enumerated, as well as the morning and evening, with this result:—Morning, Conformists, 2,371,732; Nonconformists, 2,056,606; Afternoon, Conformists, 1,764,641; Nonconformists, 1,265,639; Evening, Conformists, 803,141; Nonconformists, 2,097,631. The judgment of the grievance-mongers on the subject of the returns is sufficiently indicated by the remedy suggested—not an authorised official return of attendants at places of worship, to which Nonconformists have no objection, but a return of religious professions, in which the numbers credited to the State Church shall be artificially inflated by the inclusion of millions who habitually absent themselves from all religious worship. A reformed House of Commons will not consent to lend itself to such clerical jugglery, and consequently, a column for "religious profession" will not be included in the census returns of England, Wales, or Scotland. The sacerdotalists must, therefore, look in other directions for a plausible groundwork on which to base oppressive and reactionary legislation.

The Convocation of Canterbury has been occupied in putting forth an alternative plan to that contained in the Government Burials Bill. The proposition was that no service of any kind should be allowed in any case for either Conformists or Nonconformists at the grave. That it was seriously imagined that the Burials Question could be settled upon any such basis as this, few, we venture to think, will be credulous enough to suppose. It was a strategical device, the purpose of which would have been manifest enough even if Canon SUMNER had not declared, "If by this proposition we can stave off the Burials Bill, we shall do a good deed for the sake of the Church," at the same time expressing the hope that Mr. GLADSTONE would not "find leisure this Session" to take into consideration the Bill sent down from the Upper House. The Rev. C. R. KNIGHT had no taste for such tactics; Convocation should proclaim war to the death against a Bill which, *horribile dictu*, "takes from the clergy all their exclusive rights and privileges." No less vehement was the Archdeacon of TAUNTON, who not satisfied with denouncing the Bill and all the suggested amendments, proceeded to express his opinion of his clerical brethren from the "Thorough" standpoint. For his own part, he could not understand their trying to get a man excommunicated after his death whom they had taken no pains to get excommunicated during his life, and calling that a relief to their consciences. As to the pretended horror of churchyard desecration by the admission within their precincts of Dissenting ministers, "Ah, my brethren," said the outspoken archdeacon, "I should like to ask you whether we have not all our lives been desecrating our churchyards ourselves? A man dies in one of our parishes. He may have been the greatest scoundrel in the place, but he may have called himself a Churchman. Well, on Tuesday he comes to be buried, and buried he is with all the rites of the Church. On Wednesday there dies a clean-living Nonconformist, and then, because the Bill provides that he may be buried in the churchyard by his brother Nonconformists, you talk about desecration! Why, we have ourselves been desecrating the churchyards as much as it was possible to do it; and, therefore, it is that this great retribution has fallen upon us." Canon HARVEY, on the other hand, expressed a fear that if the Bill now before the Legislature should be from any cause rejected, the clergy would have to face a "much worse" measure next year. It was eventually resolved to make an end of the shrewd device of silent interment, and to entrust to a Select Committee the task of watching the Bill in its further progress through Parliament.

As to the amount of liberty which would be enjoyed by the laity if the olden terrors of excommunication were revived, and the State clergy permitted to wield that weapon at their pleasure, some indications may be gathered from a case which came before Lord PEN-

ZANCE, as Dean of the Arches Court, on Thursday. The Rev. E. J. WARMINGTON is the Rector of Dengie, where he is in the enjoyment of an income of £810, with house, for his discharge of the onerous duties attaching to the spiritual care of a population numbering 338. Among his parishioners is a lady named ANDREWS, who resides with her cousin, Mr. PAGE, at Dengie Hall. Miss ANDREWS, being desirous of rendering herself useful to her poorer neighbours, collected some children into a Sunday-school, which was conducted within the church. In this employment she was permitted to continue for some time without interference; but eventually the idea appears to have dawned upon the rector's mind that a few regulations from himself upon the matter were necessary. These took the form not of suggestions, but of a decree to be implicitly obeyed; if the class were not carried on as he wished, the Rev. E. J. WARMINGTON "would rather Miss ANDREWS would not take it in hand at all." The work was thus brought to an end, and the children were for a time left untaught and neglected. At the request of the parents Miss ANDREWS again consented to resume her labours, but the sexton was commissioned to convey the intimation that the use of the church for the purpose would not be accorded. The sexton's notion of the matter seems to have been that he was to "turn her out of the church if she did not discontinue her teaching." After this the rector met the lady, who declined to shake hands with him as she had been insulted. Accordingly, when the Sunday came round upon which the Communion was to be administered, an altered version of the rubric was read, warning some female parishioner "that in any way she presume not to come to the LORD's table until she hath openly declared herself to have truly repented and amended her former naughty life," the rector adding, "It is my painful duty to call and advertise a person whom I believe to be present (at least, I am not sure) that she presume not to come to the LORD's Table." Nothing daunted, Miss ANDREWS presented herself for the communion, but Mr. WARMINGTON passed her by without administering it. Upon appeal to the Bishop an apology in an unsatisfactory form was tendered; a suit instituted under the provisions of the Church Discipline Act was somewhat more successful, and through the intervention of Lord PENZANCE a reconciliation was effected, plaintiff and defendant being each left to pay their own costs. The *Times* suggests that the insight thus thrown upon the relations between priest and people in the State Church may assist in supplying answers to the historical questions:—"Why were there no Sunday-schools—indeed, in most villages no schools at all worth the name—for ages? Why have the clergy, with an absolutely unequalled position, whether in right, or in means, or in social rank, been unable to save the people from forming communities of their own, of which the doctrinal badge was rather an excuse and a necessity than a real difference? Why have the people come to be so ready to suspect an attack on their liberty and on their conscientious convictions from the very quarter where they have a right to expect a thoroughly good understanding?"

The inhabitants of Falmouth are about to be engaged in further litigation owing to ecclesiastical exactions. Prior to the reign of CHARLES I. the site was occupied by a few fishermen's cottages, but after the Restoration a church was built there dedicated to CHARLES I., "King and Martyr," and the town was incorporated. An Act of Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of CHARLES II., conferred upon the rector certain powers. Under the provisions of that Act a demand was recently made by the rector upon the Mayor and Aldermen to levy a rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound upon the rateable value of houses, shops, &c., outside the corporate jurisdiction, and a lawsuit was entered upon to enforce that demand. The Mayor and Aldermen are in accord with the inhabitants as to the unreasonableness of such a requirement, and a subscription list has been opened to raise the funds requisite for obtaining the judgment of the Court of Appeal on the question. Mr. T. B. RUNDELL is the chairman of the committee upon the subject. It is eminently desirable that the true bearings of the law upon the subject should be ascertained, and we trust the committee will find a ready response to their appeal from among the friends of religious equality.

DR. BEGG'S PROPOSED NEW "SOLENN LEAGUE AND COVENANT."—At a recent meeting in connection with his church in Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Begg, of the Free Church, read "a new Solemn League and Covenant" which he had drawn up, and which he thought might be subscribed by thousands in all parts of Scotland:—"We, the undersigned, earnestly desiring the glory of God and the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and considering not only the recent growth of all the evils against which our ancestors struggled, and the apathy of the Churches in regard to these; but considering especially that the infidelity which has desolated the continent of Europe has begun to prevail in the Churches of Britain, including especially those in Scotland—subverting the authority of the Word of God, setting aside the blessed Sabbath, and threatening the utter destruction of our religion and liberties—Do hereby solemnly vow, in the presence of God, that whilst following out the designs of our ancestors in their previous solemn Covenants, and resisting accordingly the intrusion of Popery, Prelacy, and all the evils previously condemned, we shall, jointly and severally, in humble dependence on the blessing of God, and with deep humiliation for past sins, resist to the uttermost, by Scriptural means, all these evils, but especially, at present, all attempts to subvert the inspiration, infallible truth, and supreme authority of the Word of God, or to set aside the sacred rest of the holy Sabbath, the two pillars of visible religion in the world; and this we do with the earnest prayer that the merited anger of God may be averted, and that we and our posterity may live in faith and love, and the Lord may delight to live in the midst of us."

## Correspondence.

### THE LAY-PREACHING QUESTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist and Independent*.

SIR,—I understand that arrangements are being made by the Congregational Union Committee to devote a sectional meeting at Birmingham in October to this important subject. When I addressed my former letter to you, I hesitated to propose this action, and suggested an informal and private conference. A sectional meeting, however, will be far better in every respect, and cannot but have an important influence upon the spread of lay-preaching among our churches. Perhaps you will allow me to thank those gentlemen, who, in response to my request, have so kindly supplied me with information as to what is being done in their respective localities, and to say that further information of the kind will be acceptable. I am arranging the notes thus supplied me, and hope to be able to furnish some useful and practical suggestions arising out of them to the meeting in October.

Yours very truly,

FREDERIC WAGSTAFF.

Wednesbury, July 19, 1880.

### OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist and Independent*.

SIR,—Now that the celebration of the "Sunday-school Centenary" has become an affair of history in the metropolis and throughout the country, with rare exceptions, I feel a wonderful constraint in the direction of making a proposal—viz., that this one hundredth year of Sunday-school operation should be further signalled by being made the starting-point, in the history of a marked revival in this department of Christian activity, by the formation of a Congregational Sunday-school Union, or any other designation deemed more appropriate, and its home to be at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street; in connection with which there might also be provided a good shop for the sale of our denominational literature and general school requisites.

I am of opinion that such a movement, with a well-conducted monthly organ, is a desideratum. Doubtless, the best men and women we have in connection with our most skilfully-conducted schools will readily admit they are not what they would wish them to be. That being the case, what about the rest?

Hoping this matter will be taken up with the earnestness the religious education of our young people deserves,

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

July 13, 1880.

JOHN JONES.

[We insert the above letter, though with some reluctance, at the earnest request of another correspondent, who thinks that the discussion of the subject may be of great advantage to the churches, though, like ourselves, he does not see the necessity or the desirability of such a denominational institution as "John Jones" describes. More vitality, rather than more machinery, seems to us to be the thing required. In any letters published on the subject, we shall, of course, bear in mind that the matter should be looked at from both sides. What has to be shown is, that a Congregational Sunday-school Union would be likely to do so great a work as would overcome the objection to a new denominational agency, and a work which is not being done by the existing Sunday-school Union.—Ed. N. and I.]

### FOR WHOM ARE BOARD SCHOOLS INTENDED?

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist and Independent*.

SIR,—Having touched upon the School Board controversy a short time since in a local London print, and been at some pains to look into the matter, will you permit me to make one or two remarks on the letter of the Rev. Mark Wilks which appears in your columns this week?

Your correspondent is, no doubt, correct in his view of Lord Norton's proposal, and I quite agree with him as to the importance of retaining the "fourth schedule." But he scarcely, I think, does justice to the views of the ratepayers on this question. Some few may object to these subjects altogether on the ground of cost, but the more intelligent, I believe, do so on quite another issue—viz., that the introduction of these subjects has induced persons to send their children to Board schools who could afford to pay for their education, thus throwing what should be a private charge on the rates; a manifest injustice to those ratepayers whose feelings or position would not allow them to take a similar advantage, though, in many cases, equally needing it.

That this is no ideal supposition the following incident will show. Speaking about education one day to a friend well acquainted with these matters, he advised me to send my children to a Board school. On seeing my surprise, he remarked, "Mr. So-and-so does"—a gentleman who was quite able to bear the expense of his children's education, far more so, indeed, than myself. Presently, however, my friend remarked, "The school near you is not a good one like that near Mr. —." Now it is possible this may be a solitary case. How far persons able to educate their children send them to Board schools, and so get their education partly out of the rates, I cannot say, but my belief is that this is done to a very considerable extent, and I think it is a fair subject of complaint against the present system.

Surely some method could and ought to be devised by which only those who cannot reasonably be expected to educate their children themselves, should have it provided out of the rates. If this were done, I, for one,



should not object to any needful expense for giving the fullest opportunities to the *really poor*; so that if there were any embryo genius amongst them, as is often the case, such might have every facility for development. But even if the rates were not increased a farthing by educating the children of those who could pay the expense, I should equally object to it, and demand that some line should be drawn on the score of justice and honesty; though it can hardly be supposed that an influx of the trading class into Board schools would not seriously increase the rates, and if once this principle be admitted, who can say whereunto it will grow? For my part—and, I believe ratepayers generally would agree with me—I hold that no one should burden the rates with their children's education who can possibly meet the expense themselves; and, if this rule were honourably observed, no objection could fairly be made to the introduction of extra subjects, since so few would take them up.

But the injustice of the practice I am referring to is incidentally brought out in the reference to the dissimilarity of Board schools in the remarks above quoted. Those who live near a "good" Board school, though quite respectable people, may send their children, but those who live near a school which is not "good" cannot do so, though they must pay the rate all the same. Sometimes it is urged in justification of the practice here condemned, that the rich have their educational charities, and that there is no more justice in a tradesman, in a fair way of business, sending his children to a Board school, than in a lawyer or doctor sending his boys to Christ's Hospital. But I submit that these cases are by no means parallel. In the former, the expense is paid out of the rates; in the latter, out of endowments which would remain the same if there were no Board schools at all. Besides, those who enjoy these endowments pay the School Board rate. These higher educational charities are just one of the special advantages enjoyed, along with many others, by the moneyed classes. To my thinking, the course of legislation on this question which is urgently demanded is such as will definitely and permanently decide for whom Board schools are intended, and prescribe the steps by which their operation shall be confined to their legally eligible inmates; and then, I think, no further obstruction would be presented to their fullest and freest development, certainly not by

Yours faithfully,

July 16. A RATEPAYER.

P.S.—The injury which might arise to the smaller private schools from the evil here referred to is too obvious to need pointing out.

#### MADAGASCAR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist and Independent.

SIR,—I enclose a translation of the paper read by the Prime Minister at the dedicatory service in the Palace Church. I think your readers will be interested in its contents, and may perhaps be stimulated to do more for the Mission in Madagascar. Since the fifteen days' services in connection with the opening, missionaries of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association and of the London Missionary Society have preached on Sabbath mornings; they have, I know, been pleased with the attention paid to their ministrations, with the general appearance of the congregation, and their order and quiet during service. The collection on the opening day amounted to 1,262 dollars—£252 8s. sterling, the whole of which is at the disposal of the church; there being no debt to clear off, or any other encumbrance, the amount will be appropriated for evangelistic purposes.

In my former letter I told you that the missionaries of the Propagation Society did not attend at the dedication service; a polite letter, telling the Prime Minister that their method of worship (I think they added and that of the Queen of England, whose name is often used) differed from that in the Palace Church, therefore they politely declined his invitation to attend. Subsequently their few people expressed a desire to have a day allotted them to worship with their Queen, on condition of their wearing vestments and conducting the service in their own fashion. I give this as I hear it. A reply declining to allow them to meet in the church was sent, giving the reason for stated to be, the cause of their missionaries not joining the opening service—namely, that no other form of worship would be allowed in the Palace Church than that which the worshippers there have been accustomed to. The Queen of England is very much esteemed by the Malagasy, and it is not right that her name should be used by those who are opposing a mission which has done so much for the people here, and to which they are so sincerely attached.

Another subject is perplexing us just now; report tells us that to preserve British interests, a man-of-war lies at Tamatave; that that port is in danger from the French owing to some disputes. Really, Sir, we seem quiet enough here, the intelligence has, no doubt, made the Government anxious, though they have declared over and over again there is no quarrel with the French at all, that they adhere to the very letter of the treaty with that nation. They have recently removed many infirm and sick men from their army, and have remodelled it in a manner that must excite admiration, as being one of the greatest advances they have made. Why have they done this? Certainly not as a menace to France, or any other European Power, but for self-protection, and probably with a view to possess the whole island, which, considering the internecine wars which at present prevail, and the raids the Sakalava tribes make on the cattle and persons of the Hovas, seems to commend itself to my mind as an evidence of wisdom and foresight. Since the arrival of the new French Consul the wheels of diplomacy seem to want lubrication; his object, perhaps, has been to keep the Government weak. Be it so or no, I cannot judge in the matter. That France has had her eye on Madagascar for some years is, I believe a patent fact; but, Sir, will noble England, whose

sons and daughters have lifted the central parts of Madagascar into civilised life; will England, who has for so many years cared for this country; will England, whose wealth has enriched them to a great extent, and to whom the people and rulers are most sincerely attached—I say, will England be quiet and not in time offer to her sister a word of remonstrance which shall prevent these weak people who are trying to raise themselves into a nation from being trampled down by a protectorate, or having their native soil taken from them as the result of what seems unjust and oppressive? I pray not. I pray that some friendly word which may unite the two strong ones yet closer may pass, and in each other's strength they will determine to let Madagascar alone—that, as her people increase in intelligence, and learn it is not well for a people to live alone, they may themselves develop the resources of their country, and let the world from them receive its productions, and in time, we will hope, its manufactures. "The Lord reigneth," and though sometimes clouds and darkness surround Him, in time we know that justice and truth shall reign, and that if, as is suspected, Jesuitism be at the bottom of the present uneasiness, He will eventually overrule for the good of this people, and the "praying ones" here shall not plead with their God for nought.

Believe me, sincerely yours,

WILLIAM POOL.

Antananarivo, May 19, 1880.

[We have already published an abstract of the document which our esteemed correspondent has enclosed.—Ed. N. and I.]

#### THE DUSSELDORF EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist and Independent.

SIR,—I have thought it might possibly be of interest to some of your readers to have their attention directed to the Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art now open at Düsseldorf. In my judgment any travellers or tourists who halt for a couple of days en route for the purpose of visiting it will find themselves amply rewarded. Such, at all events, has been my own experience.

Before I begin to describe the Exhibition, I will give you a few notes touching Düsseldorf. According to the last census it contained 89,503 inhabitants, of whom 67,213 were Roman Catholics, 20,973 Protestants, 1,016 Jews, and 301 "Dissidents." Ample supplied with schools of all sorts, it is but scantily provided with churches. For the Roman Catholics there are seven, with twenty-five priests; the Protestants have two churches, with five clergymen (another Protestant church is now being built); besides these the English Episcopalians, the Old Catholics, and the Jews have each a place of worship. From this it will be seen that at all events the Protestants do not seem to have a strong sense of the need of public religious worship. Nearly 21,000 persons and two churches! And the people scattered over a wide surface! Düsseldorf is, perhaps, best known through its School of Painting, which is housed in a fine building close to the Rhine, and affords, as I should judge, ample accommodation for the instruction of students in the various branches of plastic art—painting, sculpture, architecture. Under the same roof there is a very fair gallery of paintings, chiefly old sketches and engravings—all of which are, of course, open to the use of the students. I was informed by one of the Professors, himself a distinguished painter, that they are much more strict in their requirements from students than most of the Continental Schools of Art. By way of proof, he mentioned the case of a young Belgian, who had already passed through the Brussels school, but who was compelled to enter the preparatory class on coming to Düsseldorf. If this be the case, it is decidedly to be commended; for the aim now-a-days, in art as well as in other things, is to avoid discipline, and to reap without first sowing.

But I must now hasten to give you briefly my impressions anent the Exhibition. And, first, as to the building or buildings. Seen from a distance, with its numerous dome-like pinnacles, every one adorned with a flag, it wears a very pretty appearance. In some respects I was reminded by it of the Cathedral of St. Mark at Venice. But a closer inspection scarcely increases one's admiration. The main building consists chiefly of timber—timber, too, unworked. The prevailing colour is reddish brown. The general effect must be allowed to be pleasing and artistic. Still I confess to feeling somewhat *déçus* when I found everywhere rough timber, full of cracks; and here and there, even in the Art division, great holes, through which one got glimpses of beams or bricks. Good as is the general effect, the unfinished character of the building is disturbing. Anyhow, it answers its purpose, and is cheap. The contract for the main building was only £20,250—a sum, which strikes me as very moderate, in view of the amount of accommodation provided. There are, of course, besides, several annexes, some, at all events, of which were put up at the expense of exhibitors; for example, that in which the famous Krupp, of Essen, exhibits what his works produce. If the erection of restaurant and café buildings is included in the above sum, the entire cost is marvellously low.

The Exhibition, as far as works of industry are concerned, is confined to the provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia, the Government of Wiesbaden and the principalities of Schaumburg, Lippe, Lippe Detmold, Waldeck, Birkenfeld, and Hohenzollern; which, it must be remembered, though forming only a small part of the German Empire, and, indeed, of the kingdom of Prussia, are, perhaps, the chief seats of its industry and progress. Whilst Prussia has upwards of 25,743,000 inhabitants, the districts in question, including those which do not form part of Prussia, have only about 8,000,000. The Prussian provinces are

divided as follows, in respect to religious belief:—Westphalia has 950,000 Romanists, 807,900 Protestants, and 17,000 Jews; the Rhine Provinces 2,628,000 Romanists, 909,000 Protestants, and 38,000 Jews; Wiesbaden, 245,000 Romanists, 368,000 Protestants, and 18,000 Jews, of whom 10,000 are to be found in Frankfurt alone.

The Exhibition embraces, as I mentioned, two great branches—industry and art proper. The Art Exhibition is not confined to any one district of Germany; in fact, it is a repetition of the General German Art Exhibition, which came into existence in 1858. This is the fourth. I do not think that all the artists are Germans born; but at all events, they all either live or work in Germany.

I wish it were in my power to give you an estimate of the merits of the Exhibition as a whole, or, indeed, of its principal parts. But, alas! I lack the requisite technical knowledge. The industrial departments which struck me most were those devoted to furniture and porcelain. Both contain much that is both useful and thoroughly artistic in taste. The higher classes of art furniture resemble pretty closely those of our best English makers. There were some charming specimens of the Cologne stoneware—I have forgotten the technical designation—which is now so much the rage in England, both in blue, grey, and a kind of drab, with the pattern in dark grey. Whether I am mistaken or not I can scarcely say, but many of the exhibits—especially cutlery—seemed to me to lack finish. How far some of the articles which were marked "patents" and "new patents," were really novel, I cannot say. Unfortunately my experience as to such things has made me distrustful of the pretensions of German manufacturers, though I know that an idea prevails extensively in Germany that most inventions are the product of German brains, though practical, business-like England gets the benefit and credit of them.

The Art Exhibition consists almost entirely of oil paintings; there is little sculpture, and what little there is not striking. There are also very few water-colour drawings. Coming, as I did, direct from London, where I had visited the Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery, I was quite in the mood for making comparisons. If it be taken into consideration that our exhibitions may be said to represent, in the main, the production of a single year, and that the Düsseldorf Exhibition represents, in a sense, the production of ten or twelve years, we need not fear competition. At the same time, comparing Exhibition with Exhibition, I think the German shows greater vigour and range both of conception and execution than our London ones. There are 1,185 works of art in the Exhibition. Some of the paintings, especially the landscapes, are, in my judgment, remarkably fine. Those, whose subjects in themselves promise least—that is, are least picturesque—may be regarded as the finest paintings—a proof that they are true art productions. But I have no space for descriptions, and will conclude with the assurance that lovers of art will certainly thoroughly enjoy this part of the Exhibition, whatever they may think of the remainder.

Yours faithfully,

Düsseldorf, July 14, 1880.

D. W. S.

#### FRENCH PROTESTANT RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist and Independent.

SIR,—Some years ago, the late Rev. C. de Boinville, then minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Kingston-on-Thames, and who had for a long time been *pasteur* in the French Reformed Church, started, together with a few friends, the small society of which I have just transcribed the title. M. de Boinville had been struck by the wretched financial position of many of God's faithful servants in France—those especially who reside in rural districts, and he resolved to make on their behalf an appeal to English Christians.

It is with great pleasure that I have to report the annual meeting of the committee of the French Protestant Relief Fund, which took place, on the 24th of last month, in the Rooms of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, kindly lent by the secretary, Lockhart Gordon, Esq. Notwithstanding the commercial depression which has so seriously affected, during the course of 1879, our religious societies, the French Protestant Relief Fund was able to assist several cases of real distress; and as the committee is in regular correspondence with the presidents of all the *Conseils* in France, every claim is duly reported and brought under their notice.

Funds are much wanted for continuing and extending the work of this society, and they will be gratefully received, either by Joseph Pollard, Esq., of Highdown, near Hitchin, or by myself.

I beg to remain, Sir, very truly yours,

Harrow-on-the-Hill, July 20. GUSTAVE MASSON.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Madagascar on May 20, says:—"I am sorry to say that the troubles with the French have not abated. I say the French, but the real difficulties are with M. Casan, the Commissary, and the Jesuit priests. The whole of the capital is now in a state of great alarm in consequence of a rumour that six French men-of-war are on their way to Tamatavi, the chief port on the east coast. After repeatedly insulting the Queen and Prime Minister, and trying to entrap the Malagasy Government into serious difficulties, M. Casan left here a few months ago for Bourbon and Mayetta, it is said for the purpose of laying formal complaint before his Government, and trying to secure the means of overawing the Malagasy. The people here seem to be in utter ignorance of the grounds of complaint against them, but they have proposed that what differences there may be should be submitted to arbitration. This proposal the Commissary declines to consider. The Jesuit priests continue their bold and overbearing conduct, trying all they can to compel the people to become Roman Catholics. I do not think that any unprejudiced person could live here, and be acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, without concluding that the Jesuits desire to draw the Malagasy into some complications with the French."



## Literature.

## SCOONES' ENGLISH LETTERS.\*

THE three hundred and fifty-one letters of which this volume consists are divided into four sections. The first extends from 1450 to 1600; the others follow the centuries which include the births and deaths of the writers. The whole series stretches from the correspondence of John Paston to two letters written by Prince Albert to the Crown Princess of Prussia. These periods of English literary history have each its own special characteristic, and this is reflected in the letters. The political troubles of the earliest period are seen in those which refer to attainders, imprisonments, and executions; the piety and affection of the Tudor period are notable in a letter written by Sir Thomas More to his wife on the occasion of a fire which destroyed their farm buildings at Chelsea, and in another from Roger Ascham to "Mine own Margaret" on the death of their little son. A short and dignified letter from Queen Elizabeth to Henry IV. of France, on hearing that he had abjured Protestantism, is worth quoting:—

Ah, what grief! ah, what regret! ah, what pangs have seized my heart at the news which Morland has communicated! My God! is it possible that any worldly consideration could render you regardless of the Divine displeasure? Can we reasonably expect that any good result can follow such an iniquity? How could you imagine that He, whose hand has supported and upheld your cause so long, would fail you at your need? It is a perilous thing to do ill that good may come of it! Nevertheless, I yet hope your better feelings may return, and, in the mean time, I promise to give you the first place in my prayers, that Esau's hands may not defile the blessing of Jacob. The friendship and fidelity you promise to me, I own I have dearly earned; but of that I should never have repented, if you had not abandoned your father. I cannot now regard myself as your sister, for I always prefer that which is natural to that which is adopted, as God best knows, whom I beseech to guard and keep you in the right way with better feelings. Your sister, if it be after the old fashion: with the new, I will have nothing to do.—E. R.

Two from Sir Walter Raleigh afford a glimpse into the source of his moral courage and patience. Speaking of grief under bereavement, he says:—"I believe it that sorrows are dangerous companions, converting bad into yevill, and yevill in worse, and do no other service than multiply harms. . . . Sorrows draw not the dead to life, butt the living to death." In the early part of the second section are two beautiful and touching letters, the first written by Mrs. Penruddock to her husband on the eve of his execution. The second is his reply. He was a Royalist, beheaded by Cromwell's orders in 1655 at Exeter, for his share in a rising there. Deep religious faith and noble self-restraint in suffering were not wholly confined to the Commonwealth side, though the greater truth and justice were in its cause. As a contrast to such serious letters as these, we have one from Tom Browne, "a merry fellow," to a lady who smoked tobacco; another from Nell Gwynne to Lawrence Hyde, which is "sprightly and vulgar"; a very curious account, which Sir Hans Sloane sent to John Ray, on March 9, 1698—9, of the baiting of a tiger by three bear-dogs. The tiger was chained in the middle of a large cockpit. Sir Hans apologises for his tedious narration, but most readers will accept the excuse that "it is very rare that such a battle happens, or such a fine tiger is seen here."

Of Steele's correspondence three specimens are given: a charmingly light love-letter to Mary Scurlock; a note asking Lord Halifax for a subscription; and a long letter to his "dear Prue," ten years after their marriage, which justifies the commendation quoted in a note from Coleridge of Steele's letters to his wife. Of the three letters by Pope, the longest and the most interesting is that to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, written at Stanton Harcourt, and which contains the story of the two rustic lovers killed by lightning in a hay-field. Gay was staying with Pope at the time, and it has been supposed that the description was really his, and stolen by Pope to amuse his lady correspondent. Lord Harcourt erected a monument to the lovers, and Pope wrote three epitaphs. "The critics," he says, "have chosen the godly one; I like neither, but wish you had been in England to have done this office better." Mr. Scoones might have added Lady Mary's reply which, to quote Mr. Leslie Stephen, "was a cruel dose of common sense, and a doggerel epitaph, which turned his fine phrases into merciless ridicule. If the lovers had been spared, she suggests, the first year might have seen a beaten wife and a deceived husband, cursing their marriage chain."

"Now they are happier in their doom,  
For Pope has writ upon their tomb."

Those of her letters which are given show her ability as a writer, and are not without an interest belonging to their subject.

\* Four Centuries of English Letters. Edited and arranged by W. Baptiste Scoones. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.

The eighteenth century was probably more distinguished than its predecessor for letters. It was the age of prose, and of most excellent prose. It was an age that included Dr. Johnson, Walpole, Mrs. Montague, Philip Francis, Cowper, the Wesleys, and Mrs. Hannah More, to mention only the most distinguished letter-writers. No idea can be given of the fulness of this portion of the volume, except by reprinting its index; but a few examples of its contents will show their character. Here is one from John Wesley to John King, one of his preachers in America:—

My dear Brother,—Always take advice or reproof as a favour; it is the surest mark of love. I advised you once, and you took it as an affront; nevertheless, I will do it once more.

Scream no more at the peril of your soul. God now warns you by me, whom He has set over you.

Speak as earnestly as you can, but do not scream. Speak with all your heart, but with a moderate voice. It was said of our Lord, "He shall not cry;" the word properly means, He shall not scream. Herein be a follower of me as I am of Christ. I often speak loud, often vehemently, but I never scream, I never strain myself. I dare not. I know it would be a sin against God, and my own soul. Perhaps one reason why that good man, Thomas Walsh, yea, and John Manners, too, were in such grievous darkness before they died, was, because they shortened their own lives.

O John, pray for an advisable and teachable temper! By nature you are very far from it; you are stubborn and headstrong. Your last letter was written in a very wrong spirit. If you cannot take advice from others, surely you might take it from your affectionate brother, JOHN WESLEY.

A charming little note will be found on page 235, written in the dawn of the morning following the night's debate on the American Stamp Act, by Pitt to his wife. The great orator's love of country and of power was equalled by that for his "dearest life" and "sweet babes." Horace Walpole's and Mrs. Montague's letters are all too long to quote entire, and would be dull as fragments. The same applies to Cowper's; and for the eight inserted in the volume, Mr. Scoones will have the reader's thanks. A cheap volume of Cowper's prose would surely become as popular as his poetry.

The fourth section is the shortest, containing the fewest names and letters, and most of them but recently put before the public. The Macvoy-Napier correspondence furnishes three of literary interest from Macaulay, and there are two from Thackeray to the Hon. W. B. Reed, of the United States, who privately printed a few notes of personal recollections of his intimacy with the writer of the letters. They found their way into our press some years ago, but deserve this more permanent record. A selection from the lives and letters of Dickens, C. Matthews, Robertson, and Kingsley was, perhaps, hardly necessary, as the works are popular, but it serves to give completeness to the volume.

We have striven to describe this book, in order to induce our readers to obtain it for themselves. It is a book to be bought and often dipped into; not to be borrowed from a library, and read through once and for all. The interest it excites is as unceasing as it is various. At the same time, its educational value is not small, as it illustrates many points in English history, as well as exhibits character. Following the example of Mr. Carlyle in his letters and speeches of Cromwell, the editor has prefixed to most of the letters short explanatory notes, and occasionally references to other works. These introductions add to the usefulness of the book to the younger students of history. As models of excellence in prose composition, many of the letters it contains might be used.

## SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE.\*

ONE of the most remarkable facts in relation to Shakespeare is that the exceedingly proper or over-religious critics have come almost to a meeting-point with the purely irreligious and sceptical critics on the subject of Biblical reference. Most ingenious attempts have been made to prove that Shakespeare must have been a lawyer, that he must have been a sailor, that he must have travelled in Scotland, and so on. There may be much doubt about such points as these; but on one yet more important point there cannot be much doubt. It does not need a very long study of our great dramatist to realise fully that he was an attentive student of Scripture, and that certain elements in it had laid close hold of his imagination. Bishop Wordsworth, in his admirable book, which we have now before us, in its third edition, has done a great service in ably and systematically arranging the most outstanding coincidences, correspondences, or similarities of word, thought, or figure; and his book would of itself go far to remove any doubt that might be felt about Shakespeare's indebtedness to the Bible. The Bishop well writes:—

The main object of the publication having been to vindicate the name of Shakespeare from the slur cast upon him most undeservedly, as though he had been one who treated

the Word of God without due respect, and even with "profaneness," the author cannot but desire that some few at least of the innumerable readers of our immortal bard in the rising generation should still be enabled to judge for themselves, not only of the injustice he has suffered from such a reproach, but of the credit he deserves for the homage paid by him to Holy Scripture, in a most remarkable degree, through the manner in which he has recommended and enforced the solemn truths and lessons which it contains.

Now, this is precisely the point which we wish to reach. By the improvers of Shakespeare after the Bowdler order, we have it impressed upon us that Shakespeare used Scripture very improperly, irreverently—that he was, in fact, something of a sneerer—and they have in too many cases been guilty of mutilating and destroying some of the most beautiful, pathetic, and suggestive passages of Shakespeare, simply because those passages had distinct Scripture references. They simply regarded him as unentitled to make use of Scripture in the way he had done. From another point of view, certain sceptics have in effect said the same thing, and join the Bowdlerisers in the last result to depreciate Shakespeare. Voltaire, as every one knows, spoke of Shakespeare as "a drunken savage," as one who could not rise above the prejudices of English life, and who was, in a word, a Philistine, who went to church and read the Bible, and wrote plays which were half sermons, and did not understand the law of *L'Art pour l'Art*. That was surely a peculiar position to take; yet it was taken. Shakespeare moralised too much, he preached too much, he was romantic, he defied classical rule. Nothing could more confirm him in his rudeness, his formlessness, his barbarous lack of style, and *strict* disregard of all the "unities." How could the stage admit of references distinctively Christian without injury to the classic ideal? It was impossible. "Drunken savage" alone was the fit epithet for such a monster. And it is remarkable, too, that while Voltaire was thus deprecating Shakespeare in France, Lessing (who, in the minds of some critics so much resembled Voltaire) was striving to restore him to the place of highest authority in Germany, and laying weight on the humane religious sentiment by which Shakespeare was penetrated—a point which Lessing was, of all things, qualified to appreciate and to make plain to others. And thus, through the element which appealed to humanity, which stood for religious toleration and true liberality, Lessing transformed Shakespeare into a great artillery for breaking down the wall of conventionality in literature and the drama, which had been built up by the French influence under Gottsched and others. Looked at even from this point of view, the critical influence of Voltaire is directly opposed to that of Lessing, when looked at more deeply, precisely as they were opposed in the field of religion. Lessing, unlike Voltaire, though he hated dogma, would have despaired of a dramatic literature without humanity, without religious sentiment, without the aroma of toleration, of even-handed justice, which is its exterior face, as "sweet charity" is its inward one. How he would have smiled at the idea that a "drunken savage" could have written "The quality of mercy is not strained," or any of the truly humane passages pervaded by the spirit of a similar sentiment. Thus we see how unjust it is to class Lessing and Voltaire together, as is too often done. With respect to Voltaire's position, the Bishop writes:—

Not a little remarkable is it that those only who have disputed the superior merit and excellency of our poet have also denied the value and authority of Holy Scripture. The disparagement of such judges—I allude especially to Voltaire and David Hume—is an additional confirmation of the otherwise unanimous panegyric with which he has been honoured. It will appear scarcely credible at the present day that the accepted *Historian of England*, in speaking of England's greatest poet, should have given vent to criticisms such as these:—"A striking peculiarity of sentiment . . . Shakespeare frequently hits; a reasonable propriety of thought he cannot for any time uphold. . . . It is vain we look [in him] for either purity or simplicity of diction. . . . Both he and Ben Jonson were equally deficient in taste and elegance, in harmony and correctness. . . . The English theatre has ever since taken a strong tincture of Shakespeare; and thence it has proceeded that the nation has undergone from all its neighbours THE REPROACH OF BARBARISM, from which its valuable productions in some other parts of learning would otherwise have exempted it."

The author of these remarks upon Shakespeare has himself informed us that the volume which contained them, when first published, so far from being popular, was received "with one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even detestation," on account of its political views. Nor, if the rest of its contents had been equally erroneous with the passage which I have quoted, would it have deserved any better reception. And how did Hume console himself under the disappointment? He proceeded to write his "Natural History of Religion," in which he gave the world to understand that, as he had looked in vain in Shakespeare for purity or simplicity of diction, for taste or elegance, for harmony or correctness, so he had been unable to derive anything but "doubt, uncertainty, and suspense of judgment" from the written Word of God! The concluding remark of the passage quoted above, in which Shakespeare and Ben Jonson are accused of having brought upon us "as a nation the reproach of barbarism from all our neighbours," is evidently founded upon the strictures of Voltaire, who not long before had characterised our poet as "a writer of monstrous farces,

\* Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible. By C. Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrew's. Smith, Elder, and Co.



called by him tragedies," had pronounced Hamlet to be the work of "a drunken savage," and had attributed "barbarism and ignorance" to the nation by which he was admired. What the same French author also thought and wrote of Divine Revelation and of the profession of Christianity need not be told.

With regard to Mr. Bowdler's process the Bishop says well:—

Mr. Bowdler appears to have been haunted by an exaggerated and mistaken fancy, that whatever is calculated to remind the reader of a Scripture image, however beautiful and however appropriate, must necessarily be profane.

In the 15th Section—of Politics, Peace, and War—we have this remark:—

We cannot conceive of Shakespeare otherwise than as a Conservative and a Royalist—if the anachronism involved in the use of both names may be pardoned. On the other hand, we are sure that he loved his country no less than the prophets of old loved their chosen land, from the enthusiastic descriptions which he has given of it and its inhabitants.

On the other hand, we may safely attribute to him a deep reverence for antiquity; and we need not doubt that the precept of Solomon, "My son, fear thou the Lord and the king, and meddle not with them that are given to change" (Prov. xxiv. 21), approved itself thoroughly to his large heart and marvellous understanding.

A point, or series of points, on which it might be possible to advance something *per contra*. On a general point we have this passage:—

In order to guard against misconception, it may be well to add to the remarks already made that I do not forget the peculiar circumstances of a dramatic author. All that he writes, he writes, it may be urged, subject to the necessities of his characters and his plot. It is true, he does so. But still the choice of the characters and the conduct of the plot are in his own power; and in these there is room enough to discern more or less fully the real character of the author himself. And though I might plead that my inquiry is concerned with the character and tendency of the writings of Shakespeare rather than of their author, I decline to do so, because I am convinced that, with every allowance for the dramatic form of his compositions, he could not have written as he has done unless his own heart and mind had been in substantial harmony with the lessons of virtue, and piety—and, I will add, of true religion—which they conspire to teach. And in this opinion I am fully supported by no less an authority than that of the author of the "Christian Year."

How just is the sentiment which ascribes to "reverence," or due regard for subordination, the power that keeps peace and order in the world, to borrow the gloss of Johnson upon the words that follow!

Tho' mean and mighty, rotting  
Together, have one dust: yet Reverence  
(That ANGEL of the world) doth make distinction  
Of place 'tween high and low.

—Cymbeline, Act iv. Sc. 2.

This passage on Shakespeare as a domestic poet, from the Bishop's sermon at Stratford-on-Avon, deserves to be noted:—

While he is pre-eminently our poet in other respects, which I forbear to mention lest I should seem to vaunt in flattery to our national pride, he is so most especially in that we are a domestic nation. In this respect he may remind of those well-known lines in which one of the most melodious of our British birds, the common skylark, is addressed:—

Type of the wise, who soar, but never roam,  
True to the kindred points of heaven and home!

If ever there was a man to whom the description in this latter verse might justly be applied, it is William Shakespeare. How "true" he was to "heaven," under circumstances in which his fidelity must have been tried as by fire, I have already shown. Nor was he less "true to home." When he left this place, in which he had been born, when he went up to the great city,

To pour upon the world  
A flood of harmony,

such as it has never heard either before or since, still he returned periodically, year by year, to this self-same spot; still, when the effort had been made which his own support and the support of his family rendered necessary, time after time he dropped, as it were, again into this, his nest, to refresh himself for renewed exertions—

Those quivering wings composed that music still.

And when (thanks to the good providence of God, which blessed his faithfulness) the necessity for those exertions ceased, he had no thought, it would appear, or desire of happiness apart from or beyond these same associations; all his ambition was still to retire into the same bosom of his family, to wander still in these same fields, to worship still in this same church, and eventually to be gathered to his own, where his own might follow him in the same resting-place, lying side by side within the precincts of these hallowed walls.

To Bishop Wordsworth every student of Shakespeare must feel deeply indebted for this third edition of his book. Not only does it present all the more striking instances of similarity in word, thought, or image, but it does much to draw the careful reader into the true secret of Shakespeare. That is the kind of service which books of this class too often entirely fail to do, while communicating, it may be, very valuable facts. We trust that it may find many to use and to prize it. Not to read it as one would read a biographical sketch—and here, truth to say, we have a very good little biographical sketch embodied in it—but rather as a valuable book of reference, to be taken down from the shelf very often, and a short section read and duly digested, and then restored to its place, never far off, to be again taken down and pondered at any favouring moment.

#### THE LATE THOMAS WILLS.\*

THIS memoir will be read with mixed feelings of sadness and cheerfulness. Here was a man of no ordinary abilities, and of no ordinary working power, who, from want of common-sense, reduced his vitality by excessive work to such an extent that when an illness attacked him, he inevitably succumbed to it. That is the sad phase of his life. Otherwise it can be contemplated with cheerfulness. Mr. Wills lived largely and widely during his brief life; he was a man of high aims and pure spirit, not only extremely unselfish, but very devoted. We see him exhibiting rare degrees of goodness, purity, and labour, and the contemplation of such a life, brief although it was, is altogether animating. Had he lived he would probably have ranked amongst the most eminent men of his age; as it is, excepting in the respect to which we have referred, he has left an example which, if not rare, is rare to common knowledge.

We are told in this affectionate memoir, written so softly and so naturally, that we rise from it with a personal love to one whom we have never seen, that Thomas Wills was born at Appledore in 1850. The story of his younger days—a story of singular goodness, is told with great tenderness. We find him next with his widowed mother at Clifton. One is glad to see that here he was quite as natural as other boys:—

One day when playing on the Downs, the two boys picked up four shillings under a tree. Oh, what could not this do! Without a thought they marched to the nearest toy-shop, spent the entire sum, and then returned in triumph to their homes to display their treasures. What was their consternation when they found what was thought of their exploits! and they were required to return the toys, and to take a notice of the "treasure trove" to be put in the shop window. The tears would come, but better any sorrow than for them to become spendthrifts, or to have a shadow of dishonesty resting on the memories of early childhood.

Very soon, almost earlier in life than is usual, we find the future man of science giving promise of what was to come. He began to take a devoted interest in chemistry, which was pursued after a removal to London. Here he became connected with the Rev. Samuel Martin's Church at Westminster. Many who knew him there will read this passage from his biography with no common interest:—

His earnest preaching, so full of intense spiritual power, at once commanded the boy's respect; but his heart was won for ever when, one Saturday afternoon in the cricket field, Mr. Martin, watching a game played by his sons and others, called Tom to his side. There was no room for sitting on the bench, so he took the boy on his knee, and in a few kind words told him that he might always rely on him as a friend as well as a pastor, and encouraged him in regard to school work, games, &c. Any who were privileged to know Mr. Martin can imagine what the effect of such words would be, when accompanied by a loving look from those wonderful eyes, so penetrating, and yet so sympathetic—eyes which might have served Holman Hunt in painting the "Light of the World," except that the sadness was wanting. Tom often spoke of this interview in after years, and his love and reverence for his pastor were unbounded. He was always a welcome visitor at Mr. Martin's, where he could freely converse on the pursuits that he loved.

Mr. Martin was profoundly interested in the young. He had great discernment of character, and an almost unexampled power of remembering and individualising the tastes and temperaments, the circumstances and surroundings, of all his young friends. Large as was the circle, the habits of thought, the plans and progress, or the trials and temptations of each, seemed to be understood by him. He read largely on the subjects likely to come within their scope, and was unwearied in his observation of all which interested them. And when to this was added the fascination which intense sympathy always gives, the hold he had on hundreds of young hearts is not surprising.

Young Wills began lecturing in 1868, subject, Electricity, which, although he was only seventeen years of age, he was well competent to treat. He was a successful lecturer, and mainly as we judge from those two qualities which are generally, if not always, necessary to success—labour, and attention to details. He became assistant in the Royal Institution under Dr. Odling, and here, as so many have done, obtained the preparation for his life-work. Soon we find him well in harness. A lecture delivered on "Solidification of Nitrous Oxide" is given. It is remarkable for its compactness and clearness. But he seems to have lectured on pretty well all subjects relating to chemistry, and was moved on from one position to another—each one the natural result of that which had gone before. He combined with his scientific work, which became extremely heavy, Christian work in connection with Westminster Chapel, where he was vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association. One lecture, which he delivered on "the Theory of the Spontaneous Generation of Life," is admirable, not merely for its expository, but equally for its reflective power. And so a few years rolled on with extremely active and bright life, promising a large fulfilment, when suddenly, in May of last year, the end came. He began to get ill, but still kept on working.

\* The Life of Thomas Wills, F.R.S., &c. By his Mother, Mary Wills Phillips, and her Friend, J. Luke. J. Nisbet and Co.

Then came inability to work. He was ill from typhoid fever. It is said "energy and conscientiousness kept him up too long." And so, in a few days, he succumbed, with apparently hardly any power to fight for life.

We are told that when Mr. Wills died, at the early age of twenty-eight, he held the following positions:—He was Demonstrator of Chemistry in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Secretary of the Chemical Section of the Society of Arts; Consulting Chemist to the Phoenix Gas Company; one of the Secretaries to the Chemical Section at the British Association meetings; Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry; Fellow of the Chemical Society; Member of the Physical Society; Member of the Chemical Society of Berlin; and the papers were signed to make him a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He had a class at Guy's Hospital, and was to have been Lecturer on Chemistry to the proposed Technical Schools of London. With constant lecturing, with church work on Sundays, in addition to all, it is not surprising that life here if full, was brief. It was fine and beautiful; it has also its warning. Scarcely any book would it be so wise to place in the hands of a youth with a passion for science as this. It will stimulate to work, it will guide in moral character, and it will also tell him when to stop.

#### AN ARTFUL WIDOW.\*

THE rather taking title of this novel has been suggested, not by a principal, but by a secondary character figuring in the scenes that pass before the reader. Having lost her first husband, she sails for India in quest of a second. On the way to the Cape she dupes a reverend fellow-passenger by pretending to be better off than she was, and, dismissing the sordid suitor, accepts the addresses of a colonel much older than herself, still retaining power enough over his discarded rival to make him officiate at their wedding. In the meantime, she has played off two young curates one against the other, and even after marriage accepted so eagerly the homage of a whole circle of admirers of her exuberant vivacity as to cause the old gentleman to sink on board from his military title into "the widow's husband." The real hero and heroine, however, are two young persons who met for the first time on board the ship in which the "artful widow" embarked on her enterprise. The man had been disappointed of an estate in Scotland by the unanticipated turning-up of a nearer heir, and was going out to learn the business of an indigo planter in the upper country: the lady was on her way to her parents, who, as usual, had sent her, a mere child, for education in England. They were attracted towards each other during the voyage, but separated some time after landing; she to be introduced into "society," he to grow indigo in the Mofussil country. They were mutually in love, but not "engaged." She found her mother as motherly as though they had never been apart; but her father was wholly absorbed in the fashionable world, with no care for their only child but that she should "marry well." Neglected by him, she fell to the guardianship of an old general, who, when young, had sought the hand of her mother, and now consoled himself with a kind of grandfatherly attention to her daughter. The result was an offer of marriage, to the comfort of the mother in her dying hours, and to the satisfaction of the father, on account of the bridegroom's rank and wealth, and because their union would leave him a man of fashion quite at large.

In due time a son and heir was born, after which the husband fell in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and the young widow acquired an influential position in London society, even among political and diplomatic circles! On returning to England, accompanied by her son Harry, so-called, as we are to assume, because it was the name of the young fellow who won her affections on the voyage out, she fell in with that companion again; when, through the little boy, they became first aware of the fact that they were once more fellow-passengers—this time on board a steamship in connection with the overland route. Together they made the usual tour of Malta; and, dallying too long, came down to the water's edge after the ship had weighed anchor, and was too far off to be overtaken. From what subsequently occurred, we are left to infer what were the more immediate consequences. By-and-by, however, a lady appears upon the scene with a beautiful little girl, whom she first entrusts to a humble couple in East London, who, being well paid, take good care of her. In due time she is placed in a West-end boarding school, where she appears as a genteel "Topsy," without any means of knowing how, when, or where she came into the world. Among her schoolfellows is the only daughter of a London merchant, to whose home she is invited at holiday times, there meeting a good-looking youth named Harry Bickers, who, in utter ignorance of her parentage, falls in love with her and offers her marriage. But his own mother, on finding out the fact, discovers herself to the girl as hers also, and, by protestations that their union would lead to the perdition of her boy, exacts from her a pledge to forego the match. The curtain falls upon the scarcely less horrible scene of the enraged son cursing his lawful mother, and that mother, in her guilt and despair, declaring, like Cain, that "her punishment is greater than she can bear"; whereupon, the author ends his story by asking, after another tortured Scripture example, "Who sinned: this woman or her parents?"

\* An Artful Widow. A Novel. By Vernon St. Clair, author of "Rough, but True." In Three Volumes. London: Tinsley Bros. 1880.



Much of the "stuffing" of the whole book is in a vein intended to show up the unnaturalness of converting the "Anglo-Indian" world into a marriage market. Its readable interest turns upon girls' boarding-school life in prospect of holidays; upon the experiences of passengers between England and India, touching at the Cape in former times, and in later at Suez and Malta; upon fashionable follies in Calcutta; and upon the jollities of a "burrah khana" at Chumparun. The author evidently describes what he has seen, though not, of course, without a spice of exaggeration—as when he avers it to be a point in a girl's school training that she should know how to step with grace into and out of a carriage! In the main he obeys the poet's maxim of "keeping probability in view," not, however, without bordering, as we have seen, upon the inner brink of improbability.

As to the execution of the book, it may be allowed that the style is racy, fresh, and free, yet careless—sometimes even slipshod—with too much use of "common parlances," provincialisms (Scottish), and here and there grammatical improprieties and other questionable phrases of which a competent revision would have easily got rid.

Mr. St. Clair, nevertheless, is a shrewd observer of manners, and hits off smartly whatever is obnoxious to ridicule or irony. He also makes his narratives lifelike by noticing small circumstances which have reality about them, and redeem description from common-places. The letters introduced are skilfully characteristic of the supposed writers; in that respect claiming for themselves a superiority over the level portions of the book. Had we space we might quote the natural story of the boy who rejected roast fowl ever after discovering that he had eaten of one that, living, was his favourite. It is well said of children, that they rarely err in their independent judgments of the conduct of persons not of their own family towards them, but "few of them can withstand a piece of cake, and with the first bite their power of judging dies." A remark on "professional manners," made as to one order of men, applies more generally, and to both sexes. "A judge would not care to be accompanied by the clerk of his court on a holiday excursion. The constant presence of one who intimately knew him in his official capacity would prevent him leaving at home, with his scarlet robe and ermine, the voice and manner which had become part of the legal uniform; for to his clerk he would be always conscious that he was a judge, and that, if he now became a laughter-loving, pleasure-seeking gentleman, he would either appear to his clerk to be disgracing his solemn profession, or, when he next resumed his office, simply to be acting a part." For the most part, our author "calls a spade a spade;" but, now and then, he substitutes a periphrase of his own composing, as when he describes an untruth, which other men call "white," as "a lie of the fairest complexion."

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Expositor.* (Hodder and Stoughton.) The eleventh volume of this ably-conducted periodical has made its appearance. The editor, Rev. Samuel Cox, continues his very instructive exposition of the Book of Job. Rev. Dr. Sanday contributes a series of papers, worthy of his high reputation, on "the Value of the Patriatic Writings for the Criticism and Exegesis of the Bible." Referring to patristic text-criticism, the writer, after acquainting himself with the results of modern research, says:—"So far as we have an opportunity of judging," speaking generally, "the verdict of antiquity would seem to be in the main ratified. Not only does it seem that copies described as 'old were really old' (for that, of course, may be taken for granted), but copies described as 'good, were really good,' and more to be trusted than their rivals." Professor Fairbairn continues his interesting "Studies on the Life of Christ." Among the miscellaneous papers we note a very suggestive essay from the pen of the Rev. R. B. Baggins, under the title, "As Old as Methuselah." He is of opinion that "under the Noachian priesthood, the Arkite religion, or worship of Jehovah, God of the Ark, held catholic supremacy on the earth for 350 years"; that traces of this are to be found in all the ancient religious systems of the world, the likeness gradually becoming more indistinct under the influence of the Hamite apostasy, for which he prefers the name Helio-Arkite to "sun worship." The Noah of the flood he accounts to have been the eighth of his dynasty. The duration of such dynasties he considers to be indicated by the larger totals in "the book of the generations of Adam," the smaller figure denoting the natural life, the extent of which he sets down as having never averaged more than 120 years. The matter is discussed in a thoughtful and reverent spirit.

*From Death unto Life.* (Morgan and Scott.) A graphic narrative of a remarkable series of experiences. The Rev. W. Haslam informs us, in this account of twenty years' ministry, that he started on his public career with the thought that "separation from the Church of England was a most deadly sin—it was schism; idolatry and murder were sins against the Mosaic law, but this was a sin against the Church." A large portion of his ministerial career was spent in Cornwall, where, among others, he became acquainted with the eccentric vicar of Morwenstow, the late Rev. Robert Hawker. Mr. Haslam tells us: "He had daily service in his church, generally by himself, when he prayed for the people. 'I did not want them there,' he said; 'God hears me, and they know when I am praying for them, for I ring the bell.'" At one time, exercised by the thought of the magic virtue attributed by sacerdotalists to the outward ordinance of baptism, Mr. Haslam says, "One day I baptized myself conditionally in the church for fear that I had not been properly baptized in infancy, and consequently should be lost hereafter." He used to "grieve over any

parishioner who died without the last sacrament, and often wondered how it would fare with Dissenters." He lived to make this confession: "I little dreamt then that many of the people with whom I thus contended, and whom I grieved so much, were real spiritual members of Christ, and had only ceased to be members of the Church of England because I did not preach the Gospel; that, in fact, I was the cause of their leaving the services; that I was the schismatic, for I was separated from Christ: they only, and that for a good reason, had separated from the communion of the Church of England."

*Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench.* The well-earned fame of "Debrett" will secure a ready welcome to this volume, which includes a carefully-prepared alphabetical list, with authenticated details of the Members of Parliament returned at and since the General Election of 1880, to date of preparation (June 2); an alphabetical list of places represented, with population, number of registered electors, and numbers polled for each candidate, as revised by returning officers; and alphabetical lists, with biographical notices not only of the Judges of the Superior Courts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, but also of County Court Judges, Recorders, &c. The publishers of this most trustworthy work of reference are Messrs. Dean and Son, 160A, Fleet-street, E.C.

*A Treatise on the Authorship of Ecclesiastes.* (Macmillan and Co.) A portly volume, in which the author, after an elaborate examination of the linguistic peculiarities of Ecclesiastes and a comparison with those which characterize works admittedly of Solomonian authorship, sets forth his reasons for dissenting from the judgment of Bleek and Hengstenberg. "If," he says, "the Proverbs and the Song of Solomon, and the Solomonian histories of Kings and Chronicles, together with the Hebrew of the Davidic Scriptures, be viewed as witnesses, then every one of them testifies plainly and unequivocally and independently that the language of Ecclesiastes is the language of that son of David who was king over Israel in Jerusalem."

*Students' Commentary on the Holy Bible.* (John Murray.) We have already referred in terms of well-merited eulogy to this admirable abridgment of the Speakers' Commentary now in course of publication under the editorial supervision of the Rev. J. M. Fuller. The third volume is occupied with Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, and the ably-written introductions to the books and very useful notes will be carefully pondered by the enlarged circle of Bible students to which they are in this form made accessible.

*A Handbook of Political Questions of the Day.* (Murray.) With a view to popularising precise notions as to the points in dispute on various debatable topics, Mr. SYDNEY C. BUXTON has prepared this volume, in which he has set forth the arguments advanced on each side on moot questions of domestic policy, such as County Franchise, Women's Suffrage, Land Tenure, Local Option, &c. The work has evidently been carried out in an impartial spirit, and may be of service in inducing among disputants candour and tolerance in working out the problems set before the age for solution.

#### NINETEENTH CENTURY PIONEERS. XVI.—FATHER MATHEW: THE APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

THEOBALD MATHEW was descended from an ancient Catholic family in Ireland, and was born near Cashel, in Tipperary, in the autumn of 1790. Left an orphan at an early age, he was adopted by an aunt, who trained him with much care, and sent him to be educated at the Lay Academy, Kilkenny. Here he remained for some time till, on his evincing a desire to study for the priesthood, he was transferred, at the age of seventeen, from Kilkenny to Maynooth. A bright, handsome lad, not over eager for study, he does not seem to have manifested any quality, intellectual or moral, that was remarkable, except unflinching personal cheerfulness and swift sympathy with every kind of distress. Young Theobald had not been many months at Maynooth when he got into trouble, through a boyish escapade—the entertainment of some fellow-students in his rooms at forbidden hours. The authorities somewhat harshly persisted in regarding such an adventure in the light of a serious infraction of discipline, and consequently, there was no help for it. Theobald Mathew abruptly retired from Maynooth. Relinquishing all thoughts of the secular priesthood, the young student entered the Capuchin College, Kilkenny, where, without further mishap, he completed his ecclesiastical training, and was duly ordained in 1814. After a few years of clerical work, under the eyes of his religious superiors at Kilkenny, Father Mathew was attached to the Church of the Capuchins, in the city of Cork. Touched to the heart by the sin and the sorrow of the neglected people amongst whom he was thus set to labour, the young Capuchin devoted himself with more than ordinary zeal and fervour to the difficult duties of his position. His parish was situated in the slums of Cork, and Father Mathew was therefore soon face to face with the real and not the imaginary "woes of Ireland." Daily the good priest might have been seen moving meekly to and fro on errands of mercy to the forlorn homes of his destitute parishioners. Everywhere squalor and wretchedness met his eyes, and in almost every court somebody waited eager to waylay Father Mathew, and to place the fresh burden of some new tale of misfortune or distress upon that kind and generous heart. Concerned at the abject poverty which prevailed in almost every house of the district in which he lived and laboured, Father Mathew was unable to rest content with the faithful discharge of the ordinary duties—arduous and trying though they were—of his sacred calling. He felt thus early—what all true Christians at work amongst the very poor have felt at

one time or another—that to proffer religious consolations without at the same time endeavouring to ameliorate the outward surroundings of the poor sufferers, was nothing short of mockery; a caricature of the method and a perversion of the spirit of the Founder of a faith which is as much concerned with the life that now is as with that which is to come. "Ignorance is the mother of devotion" was not an article in Father Mathew's creed, in proof of which he bent his superfluous energy to the task of establishing Sunday and week-day schools, both for children and adults. The work of education once started, it was not long before a spacious loft was secured in one alley, and a third floor rented in another, in which much-needed industrial training was freely given to crowds of ragged applicants. The girls in Father Mathew's schools were taught household work, knitting and sewing, whilst the boys were set to learn the trade for which they expressed a preference or displayed an aptitude.

The old saying about the "willing horse" was soon verified in Father Mathew's experience. All the world over those who are willing to work for the love of it, or for the good they hope to do, will never lack employment; and speedily there was not a dispensary, hospital, or charitable fund in Cork or the neighbourhood which did not make heavy claims upon the time and talent of the enthusiastic young friar. A year had scarcely slipped past in a ceaseless round of such noble labour, before the name of Father Mathew had become a household word on the lips of rich and poor alike, and the foundation was already laid of that marvellous personal influence which was to become well-nigh irresistible in after days. Good men of all persuasions watched with admiration and respect the self-denying and unobtrusive labour of a young priest whose personal modesty was not less conspicuous than his quenchless zeal for others. People felt that this man was not simply a preacher of the Gospel, but one of its living epistles; and that its precepts fell from his lips with infinite persuasion, because its principles were interwoven deeply with the texture of his daily life. Father Mathew had comparatively little intellectual power, and he was not in any sense a great orator; but he was singularly tender-hearted and compassionate, and ready at all times to make any personal sacrifice for the good of others. His sensitive heart felt keenly for the sorrows of the poor, and his kind hands were continually stretched out to help them. If Wordsworth is correct in telling us that "true life is an energy of love—Divine or human," then that true life, in a very emphatic sense, was Father Mathew's; and it was precisely such "energy of love"—love passing at times into the tight tension of pain—that fired the great-souled Capuchin to earnest, untiring, and heroic effort in the service and salvation of his fellows. No man was ever more generous in his judgments of others, or more swift to hasten to the rescue of those whose feet had slipped in the treacherous paths of life. The words which Tennyson applies to his friend Arthur Hallam might, perhaps, with equal justice, be borrowed to describe the character of Theobald Mathew; his, also, was

Manhood fused with female grace,  
In such a sort the child would twine  
A trustful hand, unasked, in thine,  
And find his comfort in thy face.

It was in the spring of 1838 that the distinctive work of Father Mathew began. On the 10th of April in that year he commenced that remarkable crusade against drunkenness which became henceforth the master-passion of his life, and which won for him the honourable and appropriate title of the Apostle of Temperance. The temperance movement, begun in the United States, was introduced into Ireland by Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, who, in August, 1829, published the first proposals for temperance associations on this side of the Atlantic. In the following year, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Edgar and his congregation at Belfast, four travelling agents were appointed to go through the length and breadth of the land in order to arouse public attention to the question, and also to collect statistics on which to base further appeals. For years the work progressed but slowly, and perhaps nowhere more slowly than in Cork—a city celebrated, as all the world knows, for its whisky distilleries. Nevertheless, startling facts were brought to light from time to time, and told their own unvarnished tale to all lovers of their country. It was proved that six millions a year was spent even in impoverished Ireland in proof-spirits alone; and that four-fifths of the crime and three-fourths of the mendicancy sprang directly from the drinking habits of society. The need of social reform could not be gainsaid in the presence of such facts, and one after another men joined the new movement. Of course, like every other great forward movement in the history of humanity, the temperance cause in Ireland in those early days was sneered at by many who would fain have dismissed the whole question with a shrug of the shoulders, and some such contemptuous adjective as "visionary" or "utopian." The temperance movement, indeed, came in for quite its full share of "cold water," but the application seemed only to brace the nerves and strengthen the energies of the brave and enthusiastic minority. The minority needed all its enthusiasm in the city of Cork, for the association in April, 1838, consisted of only four citizens—a Protestant clergyman, a Quaker merchant, a slater, and a tailor! One day, when William Martin, the sturdy Quaker, and Father Mathew (by that time a Superior of the order of Capuchins) were making their customary morning visitation of the city hospital, the miseries which drink brought upon the people became the unpremeditated theme of conversation. A sudden impulse seized the good Quaker, and, in a voice tremulous with half-suppressed emotion, he exclaimed, as he turned to his companion, "Oh, Theobald Mathew, Theobald Mathew, what *thou* couldst do if *thou* wouldst only take up this work of banishing the fiend that desolates the houses of thy people so!" Father



Mathew stood for a moment as if spell-bound, and then walked hastily on till he abruptly parted with his friend, leaving the good man sorely perplexed as to the way in which his hasty but impassioned words had been received. As for Father Mathew himself, whether he knelt beside the dying, or stood before the altar, or bent over the children in his schools, the solemn words of William Martin kept ringing in his ears: "Oh, Theobald Mathew, what thou couldst do if thou wouldst but take up this work!" The drink curse has long been the great cross of Father Mathew's ministry, and many and many a time his best efforts had been baffled and defeated through the baneful influence of the "fiend" whom William Martin had described. No man in all Cork had longed more intensely, or laboured more constantly, than Father Mathew for the social elevation of the people; and yet he was forced to confess that, after all his exertions, the root of the evil had scarcely been touched. For some days Father Mathew retreated into that solitude in which strength is born, and wrestled and prayed over the whole subject, and anxiously sought light as to his own duty in the matter. Hitherto, he had been inclined to think, with others, that the new evangel of abstinence from alcohol, which worthy William Martin preached, was altogether impracticable, so far as the multitude was concerned. As he mused, however, a holy resolution was kindled in his heart, and one morning, as he rose from his knees in his little oratory, he exclaimed aloud, "Here goes, in the name of God." An hour later, with bright and eager face, he stood in the counting-house of the old merchant. "Friend William, I have come to tell you a piece of news," said he. "I mean to join your temperance society to-night." Once more the honest Quaker acted on the impulse of the moment, but this time without any misgivings. Sturdy Protestant though he was, he rushed across the room, and, flinging his arms round the neck of the Popish friar, kissed him like a child, as he murmured, in the worthy joy of his heart, "Thank God! Thank God!"

Such were the circumstances, and such the spirit, in which Father Mathew entered upon the great work with which his name is now indissolubly linked. Thus began that wonderful moral revolution which, ere two years had passed away, was to bring happiness and peace to countless once distracted homes. The news that the most popular priest in Cork had gone over to "the teetotal men" spread like wild-fire, and startled everybody in the city. The new movement rose at once in public estimation, and many began to think for the first time that perhaps there was something in it after all, for there was not a man in the whole city of Cork who dared to proclaim Father Mathew to be a mere visionary. His various schemes and efforts for social reform proved clearly enough that he was eminently a practical man. The entire populace knew that Father Mathew would, at any rate, be prepared to give reasons for the step he had taken, and crowds from the very first, therefore, assembled to listen to what he might have to say on a subject which his own action had suddenly thrust into prominence before the public eye. Night after night Father Mathew spoke to the assembled multitudes in grave, simple, and persuasive tones, and with the bearing of a man who was at once sincere and disinterested. It was not long before his words began to take effect, and presently the eloquent and enthusiastic priest found himself right in the midst of a great popular movement. In the course of a few weeks hundreds of adherents were enrolled, and gradually as the movement increased in volume, the direction of its operations passed into his own hands. Nothing in this world succeeds like success, and hence the fame of Father Mathew's labours not only filled the city, but was carried far beyond it. There was scarcely a street or alley or workshop in Cork which was without its touching story of misery and want put to flight in some well-known and once notorious instance, by "joining Father Mathew." The whole city began to wear a more prosperous and contented aspect, and glad tidings of households from which "the fiend" of drunkenness had at last been expelled were brought to the good priest, and both gladdened his heart and strengthened his hands. The working classes seemed quite bewildered by the indubitable proofs that continually sprang to light that men could not only live and move and have their being without the aid of whisky, but that health, happiness, and prosperity seemed to follow those who shunned it. Filled with a grateful enthusiasm for the blessings which temperance had given him, each convert became in his own way an evangelist, and hence it was that before the second anniversary of Father Mathew's lifting of the standard had come round, thousands of men, women, and children had enlisted beneath it. No doubt the mere novelty of the movement attracted many, who were simply carried into the temperance ranks on a wave of transient sentiment. At the same time thousands took the pledge through deliberate conviction, and stood by their vow to the end of their days. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., in his interesting and often eloquent book, "New Ireland," has given us, in the following words, his own impressions of Father Mathew and his work:—

"Much of Father Mathew's success was owing to his marvellous personal influence—the almost magical effect of his personal exhortations. I was little more than twelve years of age when I first heard Father Mathew, and I can still remember the impressions then created. They were, I am confident, similar to the emotions experienced by most of those whose good fortune it was to have listened at any time to the Apostle of Temperance. I was moved, not so much by his words, as by some indescribable influence or charm which he seemed to exercise over his audience. His voice was exceedingly sweet and musical, and capable of great inflections. His features were pleasing and handsome, and when he smiled sunshine diffused itself around. There was an air of dignity and tenderness indescribable about him, and the earnestness with which he spoke

was irresistible. When such a man preached among a people so susceptible as the Celtic-Irish a cause so just and holy—preached it out of the fullness of a heart abounding with love for them, with compassion for their sorrows, and solicitude for their happiness—who can wonder that the whole nation rose at his words as Christendom answered to the call of Peter the Hermit?"

The wonderful success which attended the first local efforts of Father Mathew led to the suggestion that he should visit all the centres of population in the country. Everywhere he was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, and thousands received the temperance medal and badge at his hands. Whenever he visited a town or city the people for twenty miles round poured in *en masse* to do him honour. Nowhere, to their credit be it spoken, was the good priest more cordially received than amongst the Orangemen of the north, who, indeed, gave the temperance reformer a grand ovation on the occasion of his visit to Belfast. Gradually, Father Mathew extended his operations, and visited Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, London, and the chief seats of the Irish population, even in the New World itself. It is not easy to form an exact estimate of the number of his association; but it included at one time a large proportion of the adult population of Ireland, without distinction of rank, creed, or sex; and so marvellous was the revolution thus effected in the habits of the people, that very many of the distilleries and breweries ceased from working. Amongst those whom the temperance movement ruined was the brother of Theobald Mathew. "Change your trade," wrote the priest to the distiller, "and turn your premises into factories for flour." The direct "loss" to the revenue through the rapid fall in the consumption of spirits was considerable, but it was not worthy to be compared with the indirect gain to the general interests of the people. A few figures will help to make that plain. In 1837 there were 247 homicides—in 1841, 105; in 1837 there were 725 robberies—in 1841, 257; in 1839 the number of "commitments" was 12,000—in 1845 there were barely 700; in 1839, 66 persons were condemned to death, three years later the number had fallen to 25, and in 1846 it was still further reduced to 14; in 1839 duty was paid on upwards of 12,000,000 gallons of whisky, to say nothing of the spirit produced at illicit stills; in 1843 and 1844 the amount was considerably less than half. Such facts, which are taken from Government returns, say more for the character and results of Father Mathew's crusade than whole columns of eulogy could possibly do.

It is sad to reflect that the last days of such a man were clouded, if not embittered, by pecuniary embarrassments arising out of the engagements into which he entered in the course of his philanthropic labours. No one has ever ventured to question the absolute disinterestedness of Father Mathew, but, at the same time, the immense revenue which resulted from the sale of the shilling medals of his order, seemed to slip through his hands in a way that was far from satisfactory. The soul of generosity, Father Mathew was unable to resist the thousand and one appeals that were made on his charity in the course of his travels, and such a fact, added to his own unworlly, if not improvident, habits, involved him in painful difficulties. Government came to the good priest's rescue with a pension of £300 a year, which was granted in acknowledgment of his eminent public services, and a private subscription was also raised to complete his disentanglement. It had always been the openly expressed prayer of Father Mathew that he might "die in harness," and God gave him the desire of his heart. Even after an attack of paralysis, he administered the pledge to thousands, and as he lay on his death-bed he still listened to the confessions of a penitent, and with trembling and crippled hands made the sign of the cross! Theobald Mathew—and not Daniel O'Connell—was the true "Liberator" of Ireland.

**ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA.**—The *Pioneer* observes that the fanaticism of the Protestant clubs which are seeking Lord Ripon's recall may prove dangerous to interests which they would be sorry to imperil. It can obviously matter very little to Mohammedans and Hindoos whether the Viceroy is a Protestant or a Catholic. But if it is held to matter to the Protestant clergy in India (which of course it does not really), there would be two ways of getting over the difficulty. The Protestant clubs have merely contemplated the recall of the Viceroy, but plenty of people will be prompt to propose the recall of the Established Church. There are few persons drawing Government pay in India who might be in more danger from a Radical Government, if the bull's eye of public attention gets turned to them, than those on whose behalf the imprudent geese of the so-called National and Patriotic Societies are hissing at Lord Ripon. At all events, it is well these good people should be told that their activity will evoke no sort of response from this country. "No Popery" is a cry by which Anglo-Indian emotions will not be deeply stirred. It may have more or less private interest with each of us individually, but it is a subject which does not hinge in any way on to Indian public affairs.

**AN ORANGE FUNERAL.**—The young man, Matthew Robert Foulkes, who was murdered in Liverpool during a party quarrel on his return from the Orange procession on the 12th July, was interred at Anfield cemetery on Sunday morning, the funeral being made the occasion of a remarkable demonstration on the part of the Orangemen. They had been requested "to assemble in their thousands," and they did so. It had been arranged that the procession should start from the house of the deceased at eight o'clock in the morning, but long before that hour the district was crowded with people, most of whom wore Orange emblems. Some were very profusely decorated with that colour, and, in addition to carrying the lily, wore orange-coloured ties and neckerchiefs. The crowd included large numbers of young women, who in their display were even more profuse than the opposite sex, for they carried large bouquets of orange-coloured flowers. Before the procession reached the cemetery it was calculated to be a mile in length, and some estimates set down the number of the crowd at 100,000 persons. After the religious service, the Rev. W. H. Dignum, "Past Grand Chaplain for Scotland," delivered an address, and the crowd, which throughout was quiet and orderly, then dispersed.

#### MISSIONARIES AND MAGISTERIAL JURISDICTION.

THE debate in the House of Commons on the charges brought by Mr. Chirnside against the Blantyre missionaries has led to a correspondence which assists in throwing light upon the difficulties involved in the question at issue. The Rev. Horace Waller, rector of Twywell, Thrapston, a former African missionary and explorer, writing to the *Times*, remarked: "The Blantyre Mission is situated in a country where the people are disintegrated as tribes, pulverised and triturated by the slave trade. There is no chief worthy of the name among them, no tendency to firm cohesion; they are scattered and peeled to the utmost. When Mr. J. Campbell informed the House that territorial jurisdiction had been forced upon the missionaries by the natives around them he was perfectly right; but it would have been better had he substituted the word 'circumstances' for 'natives,' and it will not take many moments to show by what easy sequence this comes about when missionary parties appear on scenes where war, bloodshed, kidnapping, and misery have been the order of the day. There is an immediate flocking to the spot. All the poor waifs and strays come literally from the hill-tops, the rocks, and caverns, and beseech that they may be allowed to settle down. Helpless women and their children feel that there is one more chance for them before they are torn away for the coast-bound slave-gang; young men who have lost their wives and children from the same cause are there; petty chiefs, with nothing but the rag round their loins to be chief over now, crouch at your hut door with the same request. You feel an Englishman, with the English hatred of slavery's horrors in you, and a missionary with, God knows, plenty of your proper work to do. And so from force of circumstances a mission station and its environs quickly become beset with peculiar embarrassments. . . . There is no possibility of sending criminals from these regions to the British Consulates at Mozambique or Zanzibar, simply because they are too distant, and, moreover, because, being denied all exercise of authority, no missionary could transport a murderer in irons to the place of trial, nor compel the attendance of the necessary witnesses for the prisoner and against him." Protesting against the term "outrage" being attached to what he believed to have been "a deed done under the most painful impelling of mercy and justice to all," he pleaded for the appointment of a British Consul-General on Lake Nyassa.

Mr. Waller, having stated that it had been his own lot to confront most of the embarrassments which have fallen upon the Blantyre missionaries, Dr. Cameron, M.P., in a letter in which he defended Mr. Chirnside from the imputation of being a sentimentalist or a mere stickler for technicalities, invited an explanation of the mode in which the embarrassments encountered had been met. "Did he," inquired Dr. Cameron, "overcome his difficulties by recourse to capital punishment and the lash, as these missionaries themselves admit they have done? In that case Mr. Waller's experience would have supplied an additional argument for putting an end to this most dangerous amateur jurisdiction. Did he escape from his difficulties without recurrence to the whip and the halter? Then his experience corroborates that of Livingstone, Moffat, Cameron, and a host of other missionaries and travellers in Africa, that the assumption by missionaries of a life and death jurisdiction is unnecessary as well as dangerous." To this interrogatory Mr. Waller replied: "Once only murder occurred in our settlements. The culprit was some 19 years old, and had a wife and child dependent upon him; the decision was against capital punishment. Mr. Chirnside alludes to this, and puts some stress upon it in his pamphlet; but I cannot let him score points without protest, because it would be dishonest to withhold other facts very well known to him, and very much talked about at the time—namely, that when we found it absolutely necessary to deal sharply with slave-traders, robbers, and thieves of the lesser type, we did not abstain from doing so, although we never used the lash in the way attributed to those of Blantyre. . . . If, then, Dr. Cameron forces me to fill his hiatus by relating my own experiences of dilemmas, I must do so, for I was in all these doings. They were deeds done simply because they had to be done, in our estimation, as the means of averting destruction and death from a panic-stricken multitude, and not that we liked them or were inclined to them. Dr. Cameron will not forget, perhaps, that Bishop Mackenzie found it necessary to rescue some of our porters at any cost when, after hiring them for wages, and becoming morally responsible for their safety while with us, they were attacked in a dastardly manner by a chief who offered the party hospitality while he deliberately planned their murder. This rescue entailed a heavy punishment, although short of death, and it was much discussed at home. Subsequently it became requisite, as we on the spot considered it to be, to undertake several expeditions—I cannot yet call them 'wars'—to keep a slave-trading horde at arm's length from our settlement, in which there were a great many liberated slaves. No doubt these details will, as Dr. Cameron sees, strengthen his case from one point of view; but when he quotes Livingstone, as so many do, and very rightly, as all that was noble and good, I must tell him that his *beau idéal* most thoroughly approved the way in which we took authority on ourselves, and faced the inevitable duties of the day and the situation."

Mr. H. B. Cotterill, "as one who, although not a member of the Scotch missions, spent a year at the station of Livingstonia, on the shores of Lake Nyassa, and visited Blantyre, and was also the companion of Consul Elton on the lake and during his fatal journey through Usango," has added his testimony:—"In the neighbourhood of Blantyre there is no paramount chief, and where there is such a chief, such as Mtonda, in whose territory lies Livingstonia, the surrender of a criminal would only occasion a total



miscarriage of justice. The personal motives, or the caprice of the chief, would either occasion the escape of the criminal, and make us ridiculous in the eyes of the natives, or else, where the chief is desirous of our friendship, as is the case with the Makololo, the man would probably meet with far too severe a fate." Had either the jurisdiction of the Consul of Mozambique been extended to the Lake Settlements, or a Consul been appointed for the lake itself, "we should have," he proceeds to remark, "with the full acquiescence of the natives, taken our position in the country as an independent people, fully empowered, as is every native chief, to exercise the powers of life and death over all those, whether white or black, affiliated to our settlement. It would have been an understood thing that a British Consul held the position of paramount chief over all those within the limits of the settlement, and the keen sense of justice possessed by the natives would have acquiesced most fully in his decisions." With a view to the establishment of such a jurisdiction, he advocates the appointment of a British Consul for the settlements on and in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa. But this suggested remedy obviously fails to meet the objection thus urged by Dr. Cameron:—"No one wishes to take from missionaries and travellers the right of defending themselves, but that is a very different thing from the assumption of rights of sovereignty—powers of criminal jurisdiction, and the right to invade foreign countries and wage wars. To my mind the assumption of such rights by missionaries or travellers is calculated to do anything rather than promote the spread of Christianity or to facilitate geographical research, and, viewing the subject purely from the standpoint of a national policy, there cannot be a question as to the very serious dangers into which the exercise of such powers by unauthorised British subjects, lay or clerical, in uncivilised countries, is liable at any moment to force the Home Government."

### THE BURIALS BILL.

Rev. C. H. DAVIS, rector of Littleton Drew, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, thus writes to the *Rock*:—"Bishop Ryle thinks that we have 'been fairly beaten' on the Burials Bill. I consider that we have been rather deserted and betrayed. Hence I never will submit 'with a good grace.' I yield just as I would yield my purse to a highwayman or to a burglar."

Rev. J. NEWTON HEALE, rector of Addington, diocese of Canterbury, writes:—"It is strange that there are those of the clergy who do not see that every concession granted in the Church's interest, and at her instance, or with her active acquiescence, will but make the future spoliation the easier, because the principle upon which the Bill goes about, 'national right,' will then have been bought, and sold, and delivered. . . . The Bill, for all the chatter of its 'coming from a friendly source,' gives us nothing, but takes away that which it is our sacred duty to defend. . . . No opposition of ours can possibly make our case worse; no acquiescence will make it better. The Lord Chancellor has distinctly declared that the Bill does not concede any relaxation of personal grievances for the clergy. . . . It comes to this, whether we shall sign to the Lord Chancellor's definition of the Church of England as being the shadowy, shapeless, boneless thing he describes is without creed, dogma, rite of initiation, or power of self-control, but comprising all persons who at any time, for whatever purpose, and in whatever sense, choose to 'call themselves Christians.' When we join in 'tinkering' this Bill we are virtually accepting these as the lines of the Established Church's Christianity, for they are the data upon which the Bill proceeds. . . . The Dissenters have gained their end—simply by howling—and we, too, if we would, might raise a howl of outraged justice so long, and loud, and real, as to quite outface theirs, and one that might even yet stay this great wrong."

Rev. G. E. WATKINS, writing under date Stamford-le-Hope, in favour of an address of thanks to the Bishop of Lincoln, says: "Time presses, and the Burials Bill is about to be read a second time in the House of Commons, and there are manifestations of a determination on the part of a section of the Liberals to compel the Government to modify the amendments passed by the House of Lords. Let it be shown by unanimity in action, as well as by verbal strictures on the Bill, that those who oppose it are as strongly and as warmly supported as those by whom it is urged forward."

Rev. E. J. A. FITZROY, rector of Abberton, the mover of a resolution in a meeting at Anfield condemnatory of the Bill, remarked that "the effects of the measure would be far-reaching, and the question of consecration alone would give rise to great complications."

Rev. J. HICKS, vicar of Piddle-Trenthide, writes: "Things have come to such a pass that I think the clergy have a right to ask for information on the following subjects:—1. Does induction give to the incumbent a right to keep his church and tower closed at all times except for services conducted by himself or his curates? 2. Has he power to refuse the use of the bells except for Divine service and funerals—i.e., Christian burials, with the use of the *Burial Service*? I think that in order to prevent unseemly disputes likely to arise out of this most infamous Burials Bill, those questions deserve a most decided answer." The editor of the *Church Review* thus replies:—"The Burials Bill will, we apprehend, interfere in no way with the incumbent's exclusive control of the church bells. No Dissenter has a legal right to ring a meeting-house bell, and he can no more claim a right to ring the church bells than to play the church organ, or use the bier or other church ornaments. In Ireland, where a similar Burials Act was in operation long before 'Disestablishment,' the church bell was never rung, nor were the churches ever opened for Dissenting or Roman Catholic funerals; nor, we believe, did the parson register them. Of course the incumbent can refuse to have the church bells rung for any but Church Services. He has no option."

"H. G. M." writes in the *Church Times*:—"May I use your widely-spread columns to press upon the country clergy the duty (for such I think it is) of endeavouring to close half of their churchyards, if they cannot close the whole. In many cases a portion of the churchyard is, or is supposed to be, not full; but in nearly every parish it would be possible to close a portion of the ground extending from one side of the church to the outer fence of the churchyard. Thus right of access to the church would be secured without passing through what will shortly become the public bury-

ing-ground. The church, with a portion of the old graveyard, will be contiguous with, and not surrounded by, the Parliamentary burying-ground—a far better position in case of future attacks."

"A. W.," in the *Church Times*, offers this suggestion as his contribution to the clerical grumble against the abolition of their monopoly:—"Amid the grievances of the clergy over this wretched Churchyard Desecration Bill I have not yet noticed one single plea for the above poor men [clerks and sextons]. I daresay there are many who will fall in with the new state of things, but unless my experience is very different from others, I am quite sure there are good Catholic clerks and sextons who would be as likely to stand quietly by at what is proposed, as a surpliced choir of communicant laymen would be likely to lend their services. I have had in my time three most faithful clerks; one I laid in the ground last year at the age of 86, and I hope to get sufficient to erect a cross to his memory. Sextons will dig graves, but I am sure many will turn their backs on Dissenting funerals. It will as surely grieve many of them."

"W. H. S.," dating from Suffolk, made this appeal in the *Church Review* of July 16, under the heading, "O Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem." "Permit me humbly to ask all priests, both lay and clerical, at the celebration of the Blessed Sacrament next Sunday, most earnestly to pray that we may be left in peaceable possession of all our churchyards, in which are graves that we love, and churches where we offer the sacrifice of righteousness."

Mr. C. POWELL, secretary of the Church of England Working Men's Society, on the eve of its fourth anniversary, writes:—"Since its foundation liabilities of considerably over £100 have been a heavy drawback to the council; and although by the kindness of many friends the current expenses have been duly met, yet these liabilities are not cleared off. . . . Nothing daunted, the society will continue its efforts in defence of the Church's rights. The coming meeting of the society on July 31, in the Cannon-street Hotel, will be a great demonstration against the Burials Bill. Working men from all parts of the country will be present and support the resolutions there to be proposed. The more help we receive the more vigorous and effective will be the opposition afforded by the society. The present anniversary will, I earnestly trust, see the clearing off of our liabilities and an augmented balance at our bankers. Remittances may be made," &c., &c.

The *Church Review* writes: "It is doubtful whether this Bill, in any form, will pass this Session. The amendments of the Lords are known to be so distasteful to the majority of the Government, and are sure to be so strongly objected to by their more Radical supporters in the Commons, that Mr. Gladstone may, and some wiseacres think will, refuse to bring it forward in its present shape. At any rate, if it should pass the Commons with the amendments annulled, and go back thence to the Lords, the Bishops can throw it out if they will. If they do not throw it out, nothing is more plain than that they ought to be thrown out themselves."

The *Saturday Review*, remarking that the Irish Bills must first be disposed of, goes on to say:—"If both the Employers' Liability Bill and the Burials Bill cannot be got through, the Government may probably think that it is the Burials Bill that ought to be sacrificed. The Nonconformists are assured that, so far as anything is certain in politics, it is certain that a Burials Bill to their taste will be passed by the present Parliament. They have won, and may view without much reluctance the postponement for a few months of the formal announcement of their victory. . . . It may therefore happen that the Government will, when its Irish Bills are disposed of, get through the Employers' Liability Bill, and nothing else."

*John Bull* has published the following correspondence:—"July 10, 1880.—My Lord,—A question of some interest to the clergy arises on the Burials Bill, as passed in the Lords, to which I should be glad to know, and to communicate, your lordship's reply. In the event of a parishioner being buried with the Office of the Church of England, read by a person not in Holy Orders, can the incumbent prohibit the taking the corpse into the church as directed in the rubric? If not, does the Bill allow a Psalm or Lesson to be read in the church by a person not in Holy Orders, as is now done by the clergyman: having regard to the fact that Psalms are chanted and Lessons read by laymen in many churches during the ordinary service on Sundays? I have the honour, &c., GEORGE TREVOR, D.D. The Right Hon the Lord High Chancellor.—30, Portland-place, W., July 10, 1880.—Dear Sir,—The Burials Bill does not authorise anything to be done by a layman in the church, but only in the churchyard, and at the grave. If he reads the words of the Church of England service, he is not on that account performing the service according to the rites of the Church of England, and he would have no right of access to the church, for the purpose of reading any part of that service, than he has under the present state of the law. Of course, therefore, he might be excluded from it, by the same authority and by the same means as now. The law will undergo no alteration in that respect. It appears to me, with all due respect, that those who raise such questions without intending to invite demands for more than the Burials Bill concedes, take a course of questionable wisdom. I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, SELBORNE. Rev. Canon Trevor.—July 13, 1880.—My Lord,—I have to thank you for your obliging reply to my inquiry. The difficulty is that under the present law the body is uniformly carried into the church, without respect to religious differences. This privilege is highly valued; and I cannot but hope that a clause will be introduced to make it clear that it is not to be retained in the burials authorised by the Bill. Nothing could be worse than to leave such a point to the decision of the incumbent, at the risk of a contest at the church door. I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your most faithful servant, GEO. TREVOR."

CONVOCAION.—Whether, therefore, we look at Church history as a whole, or at the history of that Convocation which is connected with the National and Reformed Church, we see nothing to make us desirous of calling this body into increased activity, or sanguine that we should thus get any of our wounds healed. But seeing that Convocation is already active, and that the whole tendency of things is to give additional importance to its deliberations, all these considerations which we have been urging seem to us to show that we must not leave the helm in the hands of those who are ready to seize the opportunity if it occurs. Evangelical men ought to consider and to unite in regard to the best scheme of true Convocation reform, unless we wish to find the matter settled for us, and in a manner we should least of all desire.—*Record*.

### THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. BRIGGS brought forward the motion of which he had given notice. Having presented a petition from a public meeting in its support, the hon. member said, since he had placed his resolution on the notice paper he had been astonished to find the amount of sympathy which it had evoked. From almost every town of importance in the country resolutions had been forwarded to him in support of his action. There was no more common way of endeavouring to dissuade a member of the House from doing what he conceived to be his duty than to ask him in a tone of surprise what business of his was the special motion which he wished to bring before the House. And he, who sat there for many thousands of the tax-paying, law-abiding people of the North of England, was asked what he had to do with Westminster Abbey. Well, he did not think that Westminster Abbey was a local self-governing institution, but that it belonged to the English speaking community throughout the length and breadth of the land. He could not hope to escape the criticism of certain journals whose business appeared to collect the flotsam and jetsam of aristocratic scandal—of course in the highest interests of morality, and which, combined with an abject servility to persons in high places an amusing assumption of insolence to those who belonged to the vulgar ranks of society. To such a pitch of insolence had they reached as to flourish over members of that House the aristocratic shillelagh of one of the highest names in the land. (A laugh.) Hon. members, he knew, would not be influenced by that in their decision that night. But if there should be any weak-kneed brother among them who would rather fly in the face of Providence than in the face of the Court, let him present him with this soothing unguent for his delicate mind—that Dean Stanley, with his customary courage had taken the whole responsibility of those proceedings, on his own shoulders, and had moreover intimated that he was willing to be guided by the decision and the vote of that House. Now, for himself, he did not take up that matter on any grounds of religious intolerance. He hoped that he was as free from any jot or tittle of that intolerance as any member of the House. Nor would he yield to any hon. gentleman in his respect for the personal character and amiable qualities of the young Prince, who as far as he could judge led a blameless life up to the time he went out to Zululand. Nor would he flinch away one drop of that pure and broad stream of sympathy with that widowed and bereaved mother who offered in her person one of the most touching examples of the changes and vicissitudes of fortune. He also quite approved the sentiment which dictated the desire to raise a monument to the deceased Prince. But let it be erected at Woolwich, among those who knew him and loved him when living; or at St. George's, Windsor, where lay the remains of the late lamented Prince Consort, of foreign extraction, and those of the late King of Hanover; or at green, quiet Chislehurst, where his bones lay now, near those of his father, and where he was interred amid universal regret and with military pomp and ceremony—a regret which, though universal, was personal to himself, and a military pomp which bore reference to his previous connection with Woolwich, and had no political element whatever in it. But he objected, as did hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, to that memorial being erected in Westminster Abbey; for there they were upon the threshold of an edifice consecrated and hallowed by the memories and associations of those who slumbered there. Having quoted precedents to show that the House of Commons had on former occasions interfered in the affairs of the Abbey, Mr. Briggs proceeded to remark that the name of Napoleon was odious to the great majority of France. ("No.") There was a time when the French peasants believed that *L'Empire, c'est la paix*, but they formed a more accurate opinion of the Empire when they saw their villages laid waste. The French people knew that the two great Imperial possessors of that name swore to defend popular liberties, and afterwards broke their oaths. ("No" from the Opposition side below the gangway.) Both the Imperial possessors of the great historic name which it was now proposed to advertise in Westminster Abbey found France vigorous, strong, and respected, and after a period of tinsel prosperity they left her at the mercy of her foes. ("Question.") Hon. gentlemen might cry "Question," but they knew very well that Waterloo and Sedan were very powerful words to use in arguments with Frenchmen. As for the Emperor Napoleon being a friend to this country, he denied it altogether. When the late Emperor had obtained the throne by means on which he would not dilate, he wanted some respectable government to condone his conduct and to patronise him. He fixed upon England, and the price he paid for our friendship was the Crimean War. War after war was entered upon by this Imperial possessor of the throne of France in Mexico, Italy, and Algeria, for the purpose of diverting Frenchmen's minds from the way in which he obtained the throne, and from what was going on in the country which he held. ("Question.") Finally, justice overtook him, and the shameless challenge to Germany, which cost 350,000 human lives and millions of money, resulted in humiliation, disgrace, and downfall to France, which was supposed now to love this historic name of Napoleon. (Hear.) The character and the life of the First Napoleon would be a rather dangerous topic to discuss. (Laughter.) That Emperor played with kings, with potentates, and even with Popes (a laugh) as ordinary people played with chessmen on a board. It seemed as if the Goddess of Victory herself sailed in the air over his armies. (Laughter.)

Mr. M'COAN, interposing, asked the Speaker whether the remarks of the hon. member were not irrelevant to the motion. He regretted their irrelevancy in the interests of the motion, for which he himself intended to vote.

The SPEAKER called upon Mr. Briggs to continue his speech.

Mr. BRIGGS, continuing, asked whether, if there was to be a statue, it should not be erected in commemoration of a great and glorious Englishman. (Cries of "Briggs" and laughter.) He referred to that distinguished man who overturned a corrupt and cruel monarch, to a soldier whose name was respected abroad, and to a patriot who had handed down to us the precious heirloom of civil and religious freedom—he meant Oliver Cromwell.

Mr. O'DONNELL would like to know whether the hon. gentleman was in order in mentioning in terms of commendation the butcher of Wexford.

Mr. BRIGGS, without comment on the interruption, proceeded to ask hon. members whether they thought that, the personal qualities of Prince Louis Napoleon being left out of



account, he was really entitled to a memorial in Westminster Abbey, and whether it was wise to commit themselves to a course of action which, while it was opposed to the general sentiment at home (cries of "No"), was also opposed to the feelings of our neighbours across the Channel. He, for one, could not admit that Prince Louis Napoleon had died fighting for our cause in Zululand, in our uniform, or under our flag. After the great disaster in France he came over here, and spent two years in one of our military schools; and that was all the service he had rendered this country. He was not allowed to join the army because the chiefs of his party had come over and announced allegiance to him as Napoleon IV.; and that he would have tried to make that title a reality there could be no doubt. M. Paul de Cassagnac had written to the young Prince twenty times with reference to his intention of making an attempt on France; and he should like to know whether hon. gentlemen opposite realised what that meant. (Hear, hear.) He might add that in his will, written in his own hand before he started for Zululand, he spoke of the Imperial cause being represented so long as a Bonaparte lived, of the duties of his House towards France not being extinct with his life, and of the task of continuing the Napoleonic succession, resting, in the event of his death, with the eldest son of Prince Jerome. Now, the party of which the late Prince was the chief was not dead; it was a living and a powerful party; and if the mark of distinction against which he was protesting were conferred on the memory of the Prince, the inference would be drawn that that party was receiving assistance in its projects from this great country. Prince Napoleon did not die in our service. The Duke of Cambridge had said as much in the House of Lords; and if hon. members wanted any further proof on that point, there were the illustrious Duke's letters to Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere to show how the case really stood. There could not, indeed, be the slightest doubt that the Prince had gone out to Zululand for the purpose of figuring before France, and not of serving this country. Lord Chelmsford attached him to his staff as an extra aide-de-camp, and that was the only connection he had with the army of Great Britain. He was not quite sure that Lord Chelmsford ought to have acted as he had in the matter, or that he ought not to have been subjected to a court-martial for having done so; but it was at all events quite clear that the authorities at home had not sanctioned the proceeding. But, be that as it might, the Prince, on the 13th of May, joined a patrol party, and the events of the day were brought to a close with the burning of some native houses. Fifteen days later came the scene of the disturbed kraal, the repose in the noontide heat, and the sudden attack, followed by the cry of "Sauris qui peut," when by a trivial accident the Prince was prevented running away with the rest. (Cries of "Oh!") He had no doubt he died bravely—"Divide, divide"—all his wounds being in front. Why, he asked, should the Prince be singled out for special honour when many of those who died in the same war fighting for their country, and who were just as dear to their friends at home as the Prince ever was to those who mourned for him, had no tribute paid to their memory? He hoped the House would be able to draw a broad and distinct line between a demonstration of sympathy for bereavement and sorrow and the granting posthumous and superfluous honour upon a chief of an organised, and, as far as our neighbours the French were concerned, a mischievous faction. Trusting that the House would show by their decision that they would never allow the distinction of a record in Westminster Abbey—a distinction which for 200 years had been reserved for the country's most illustrious sons—to be degraded and lowered, he begged to move—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the erection in Westminster Abbey of a statue to the memory of the late Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte would be inconsistent with the national character of that edifice, opposed to the general sentiments of the English people, and calculated to impair the good feeling which happily exists between this country and the Government and people of France."

Mr. Alderman FOWLER appealed to the House to reject the amendment.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE declared himself willing to support the amendment as far as the word "edifice." The point on which he called on the House to speak loudly, clearly, and strongly was this—that Westminster Abbey was the great monument of English glory, and that no foreign chief, as such, should rest there. (Hear, hear.) From much conversation with many people he could say that the feeling against this monument was far stronger than the Dean of Westminster, or any one else, could conceive.

Mr. HUTCHINSON opposed the amendment. He could easily understand why the proposal to erect this memorial should have raised some dissatisfaction. It was supposed by some to be traceable to that feeling of Imperialism and personal rule which the late Government were said to favour, and it had been said, both publicly and privately, that the Court had been at work in the matter. Now, it was necessary that justice should be done to everybody concerned, and he had the authority of Dean Stanley himself for stating that such a supposition with regard to highly-placed persons had not the shadow of foundation. Not one word had ever passed between an illustrious personage and the Dean on the matter; so far from encouragement there was, on the contrary, hesitation, and the Royal sanction, without which no memorial could be erected in Westminster Abbey, was only given with reluctance. (Cheers.) Having said thus much on the authority of Dean Stanley, he felt it would be unbecoming to say more.

Mr. BRIGGS expressed his willingness to accept the amendment of the right hon. member for Cambridge University.

Mr. C. BENTINCK remarked that they had not yet heard the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on that question. He maintained that Westminster Abbey was a national monument. That was undoubtedly the view of Lord Nelson as expressed in his famous words, "Victory, or Westminster Abbey."

Mr. GLADSTONE announced his intention of supporting the original motion, "that the Speaker do leave the chair." He said: "Some reference was made in the interesting speech of the hon. mover of this resolution to the question of Court influence in this matter, and an idea seems to have got abroad that some influence of a questionable or illegitimate character has been exerted in that quarter. But I must observe that, if I am correctly informed, with respect to the burial of a person in the Abbey, the prerogative of the Crown is absolute. But I believe I may say there is no disposition in any quarter to trespass in any way upon the province of this House in the matter." Although the House had a recognised prerogative with regard

to the admission of certain monuments which it might order, yet for the purpose of excluding any monument the House had never exercised any power. He pointed out that a larger number of foreigners were buried and commemorated in Westminster Abbey than in any other church in the country. As to the feeling of the French Government and people, there was no evidence that it was viewed in any other light than as an act of hospitality mixed with pity. The proper time for interfering was when the project was first started; but, though the subject was brought under review, neither Parliament nor the Executive Government had thought proper to protest against it. He regarded it, therefore, as a *res judicata*, and advised the House not to interfere.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE agreed with the advice given by Mr. Gladstone. Replying to Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir S. Northcote remarked:—"I wish in the most emphatic manner to say that I entirely dissent from the views of my right hon. friend near me, who wishes to establish a relation between Parliament and the Abbey, not only totally different from that which exists between the Legislature and the Executive and the other churches of this country, but one involving doctrines that seem to me to lead very far in the direction of the Disestablishment of the Church." ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.)

Mr. W. FOWLER thought there was some misunderstanding as to the real feelings of the Dean upon this subject, for in a speech delivered on February 24 the Dean said that he was the servant of the State, and that the authority of the Sovereign or of Parliament would absolve him from all responsibility. It was making a large demand upon their patience to ask them to express admiration of the Napoleonic family, which he regarded as the embodiment of violence and craft. ("Oh," and cheers.)

Mr. MACARTNEY feared that if the House were to pass a vote to prevent the monument being erected it would seem as if the country were taking the side of the existing Government of France against a possible future Government.

Sir W. LAWSON said the Prime Minister had laid great stress on the argument that the late Parliament had not come to any decision on the question before the House. He himself, however, had brought the subject forward at the end of the last Session but one, and it was only because of the state of public business on that occasion that he was prevented, owing to the forms of the House, from taking a division on his motion. Another point made by the Prime Minister was that the French Government, so far as was known, took no exception to the proceedings which had been taken with respect to the erection of the proposed monument. Now, he was informed, on good and trustworthy authority, that the French Government had had the matter under their consideration; that they took exception to the erection of the monument; and that they would have made representations to our Government on the subject had they not thought that perhaps more harm than good would have been done if they had taken that course. (Cries of "Name.") He should be most happy to give his authority for the statement which he had made to any hon. gentleman who might ask for it privately; but he did not wish to mention it in public. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WALTER, though of opinion that no sufficient ground had been given for erecting the monument, deprecated interference at the present moment as a still greater evil.

On a division the House negatived the motion to go into supply by 162 to 147, and Mr. Briggs's resolution, as limited on Mr. Hope's suggestion, became the substantive question. On this being put, Mr. Gladstone and the whole of the Treasury Bench left the House, followed by ironical cheering. The motion was carried by 171 to 116, but before the numbers were announced, Sir H. WOLFF asked whether Ministers, having heard the question put, were not bound to vote. The SPEAKER said it was perfectly regular for any one to withdraw before the division.

Sir H. WOLFF announced his intention of bringing their conduct before the House as a matter of privilege; but when the Ministers again re-entered the House he moved the adjournment of the House to raise the question. A scene of somewhat angry recrimination followed, and the SPEAKER having ruled that members who heard the question put the second time were bound to vote, Sir W. HARCOURT stated that he and his colleagues left the House when the question was put the first time. This was confirmed by Sir S. NORTHCOTE, and Sir H. WOLFF then withdrew his motion, and the matter dropped.

In the first division Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Lefevre did not vote with their colleagues for going into Committee of Supply, but took no part in the division. The decrease in the minority on the second division was mainly caused by the abstention of the members of the Ministry, who voted on the first division for going into Committee of Supply. The members who thus absented themselves were:—Mr. W. P. Adam, Mr. G. de la Poer Beresford, Lord C. Bruce, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Lord F. C. Cavendish, Mr. Cobbold, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Mr. Grant Duff, Lord Elcho, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Harcourt, Lord Hartington, Sir A. Hayter, Sir F. Herschell, Mr. W. B. Hughes, Sir H. James, Mr. W. M. Johnson, Colonel Kennard, Sir J. Kennaway, Sir J. Hogg, Mr. P. McLagan, Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Onslow, Mr. C. S. Parker, Mr. A. W. Peel, Mr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Walter, and the Hon. P. Wyndham.

Several Conservatives voted with Mr. Briggs. These included Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. C. S. Wortley, Mr. Hugh Birley, Mr. Coope, Mr. Biddell, Sir H. Holland, Colonel Makins, and Mr. M. C. Close. Six Liberals who voted against the proposition of Mr. Briggs when it was brought forward as an amendment to the motion for going into Committee of Supply, supported it when it became a substantive resolution. These were Mr. W. Davies, the Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam, the Hon. W. J. Fitzwilliam, the Hon. S. C. Glyn, Mr. W. B. Hughes, and Mr. Kinnear; and with them voted Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Albert Grey, the Hon. C. R. Spencer, and the Hon. E. L. Stanley, who had taken no part in the first division. The Dean of Westminster was present during the debate, but left the House immediately after the first division.

#### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The *Times*, commenting upon the result of the division upon Mr. Briggs's motion, says that this expression of opinion "forbids the idea that the proposed statue to the Prince Imperial will be erected in Westminster Abbey. Not

only was the majority on Mr. Briggs's side a considerable one, but the substance of the resolution was, in some part, approved by members of the minority who yet thought that the matter in question had gone too far for Parliamentary interference. The sense of the House was thus marked very decidedly, and its opinion adverse to the statue was expressed more strongly than the division list by itself will show. The best plea in favour of the erection of the statue was that it was a *res judicata*, and that as such it was no longer open for the House to pronounce against it. This plea has been set aside by the general sense of the House, not at all to the displeasure of some who allowed their vote to be influenced by it. The real objection to the statue was that no sufficiently good case had been made out for it. The notion that it would give offence to the French nation and would tend in any degree to impair the good feeling between France and this country was not insisted on when the judgment of the House was asked. It was held to be enough that no sufficient personal claim had been made out on the young Prince's behalf for the enormous honour which was to be paid to him."

The *Daily News* says that "the significance of the vote given under such conditions can hardly be lost upon the Dean of Westminster, and will certainly not be lost upon the public. The House of Commons has now cleared itself of all complicity in the unlucky project. If it can be carried out now, it will have to be carried out in spite of the formal protest of the House of Commons. We cannot believe in so audacious and indecent a defiance of its recorded opinion. The French people, of course, will thoroughly appreciate the change that last night's votes have made. Some of the hot-blooded Tories last night tried to vent their wrath by a frantic and foolishly unfounded attack on Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, but nothing came of it."

The *Standard* says that "if the Dean of Westminster is willing to follow the course of the debate, he can hardly fail to see that the better and more thoughtful opinion of the House is strongly opposed to his ill-advised and rashly conceived project. Mr. Beresford Hope pointed out very clearly and very properly that the House ought not to allow itself to be entangled in a discussion upon the merits and demerits of the Imperial régime in France, or of the personal offences of the House of Bonaparte. Noisy denunciation of this kind can be safely left to gentlemen who make a profession of frothy rhetoric. The true point is, as Mr. Beresford Hope saw, that Westminster Abbey is our national place of burial, and that the young Prince Imperial has done nothing entitling him to a burial with national honours."

The *Paris Temps* says—"France took no initiative in the question. Not the less will she deeply feel the sentiment which has induced the House of Commons, and all Liberal England, to protest against the project of the Dean of Westminster. These scruples, this delicate attention, cannot but strengthen the bonds which unite our young Republic to the old English Monarchy."—The *National* rejoices in the delicate feeling of the House of Commons towards France and the form of government it has chosen.—*La Justice* hails the vote as showing sympathy for the Republic, and says France has received it with entire satisfaction.—The *Débat* declares itself much touched by the testimony of friendship and cordiality to France of the English people and Parliament evinced by the vote.—The *Sicle* assumes that the House of Commons' vote settles the question.

The *Italian Opinions* sees in the vote of the British Parliament against the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the late Prince Louis Napoleon a proof of the cordiality of England's relations with the French Republic.

The *République Française*, while acknowledging the accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's statement that France could not take offence at an unpolitical act for which Dean Stanley was alone responsible, nevertheless expresses warm satisfaction at a decision showing the little impression made abroad by furious attacks on the Republic. The Reactionary Press does its utmost to cast discredit on the Republic in the eyes of Europe, but the decision of the House of Commons and the cordial reception given to M. Challemeil-Lacour are a proof that English politicians take these scandalous attacks for what they are worth.

The *Pays* says the Queen has telegraphed that the monument to Prince Louis Napoleon is to be erected at Windsor.

**ADMISSION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST TO THE SECOND DUTCH CHAMBER.**—Dr. Schaepman, a Roman Catholic priest, who has been elected a member of the Second Dutch Chamber, has been allowed to take his seat in consequence of the vote of the majority of the Chamber. He is the first Roman Catholic priest holding a seat in the Dutch Chamber. By the Constitution of 1840, Roman Catholic priests were formally excluded, and the Constitution of 1848 says, in Article 91: "The members of the Second Chamber cannot at the same time be ecclesiastics." Dr. Schaepman, however, had declared that, from the day of his admission to the Chamber, he would cease his ecclesiastical functions.

**MURDER OF A CAPUCHIN.**—The *Statute* of Palermo announces that one of the priests of the Capuchin monastery in that city, named Father Antonio Bonajuto, has been murdered by the cook of the establishment. At a very early hour, before the time for rising, the Superior heard a shriek from the cell occupied by the priest. He rushed to the spot, and met the cook coming out of the cell with a carving-knife in his hand. He forced the Superior by threats to give him five lire, and then escaped. The priest had received thirteen wounds, most of them mortal; he lived only a few moments after the escape of the murderer. The cook had been a shipwrecked sailor, who, twenty years ago, was given a shelter in the monastery out of compassion. Latterly he has taken to drinking, and Father Antonio had reproved him. This seems to be the only explanation of the crime. The assassin has not been apprehended.

**ECCLIASTICAL TRICKERY.**—A reported nocturnal attack on the Carmelite monastery at Agen has turned out to have been a farce got up by the two men-servants—one of them a Spanish deserter, named Lorenzo, and the other a Spaniard, named Blanco. Lorenzo engaged seven ragamuffins to simulate an attack on the monastery and to sing the "Marseillaise," with the evident object of making capital against the anti-Jesuit decrees. When forced to confess his trick he at first alleged that he acted under the Prior's orders; but he was confronted with him, and after a long conversation in Spanish retracted this statement, declaring himself the sole delinquent. The Tribunal, avowing itself unable to discover whether he was the principal or the instrument, has sentenced him to five days' imprisonment, and his confederates to one or two days' confinement.



### Silcoates School, Wakefield. PRIZE DAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1880, at 11 a.m., at which W. BYLES, Esq., of Bradford, will distribute the prizes, and Rev. J. E. CAMPBELL, D.D., will address the boys. Luncheon at 2 p.m. Early application to the Headmaster for tickets is specially requested.

### Amersham Hall School, Caversham, Oxon, near Reading.

HEAD MASTER: ALFRED S. WEST, M.A., Camb. and Lond., Trin. Coll., Camb., and Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond., Gold Medalist of the University of London, late Examiner in the Moral Sciences Tripos in the Univ. of Cambridge; and Eight other Masters. Five of whom are resident.

The NEXT TERM will begin on Tuesday, September 21st. \* Two Entrance Scholarships of the annual value of £50 and £30 respectively, are open for competition to the Sons of Ministers of any of the Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters. The next Examination will be held in September, 1880.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Head Master.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A TROUBLESOME NOTE OF INTERROGATION."—Further discussion of the Bradlaugh incident is out of date; but the "dilemma" in which our correspondent supposes Nonconformists to be placed in respect of the Act of Settlement (which limits the succession to the Throne to a Protestant), is the result of a confusion arising from traditional fancies as to that effete superstition, the "right divine" once ascribed to kings. Among the natural rights of man is not included a right during life-time of sovereignty over others. The nation which resolves to entrust its chief officer with such unique privilege, is obviously at liberty to safeguard that concession by stipulations which would be inapplicable to an official who holds office during good behaviour, or whose exercise of his functions comes up before his constituents periodically for revision.

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## THE Nonconformist and Independent.

[Combining the Patriot, Nonconformist, and English Independent.]

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880.

### THE BELGIAN JUBILEE.

THE Belgian Jubilee follows closely on the festival which the French Republic celebrated last week in Paris, and which was in every way a brilliant success. Never, perhaps, have the French people rejoiced with such pure and honest joy as on the *fête* day of the Republic, and never have they held forth a more admirable example of order and good fellowship to the world. There was no bitterness against those who abstained ostentatiously from rejoicing, and no approach to violence. Those who preferred to sulk were allowed to sulk to their hearts' content; the people only laughed the louder, and threw themselves with more vivid delight into the enjoyment of the brilliant scene which surrounded them; which was about as splendid—after the French notions of splendour, which are a little too glittering for our sober English taste—as anything which could be seen in the world. And the French *fête* was such a brilliant success, for precisely the reason which makes the Jubilee of Belgian independence so significant. The French are now masters in their own house, as the Belgians have been for fifty years in theirs, living under the form of Government which they believe to be the best for them, happy in possessing a constitution which gives them the practical management of their own affairs, and one whose stability and solidity have stood the test of fifty anxious and eventful years.

The half-century during which little Belgium has not only maintained its independence, but has grown rich and prosperous, has been a stern testing-time of constitutions. It is not because things have been quiet in Europe that Belgium has been able to hold the even tenor of her way. They have been stormy times, in which many a constitution has been wrecked and many a throne has gone down. There has been one era, at any rate, during the half-century in which the revolutionary frenzy has been raging through Europe, shaking the strongest thrones and shattering the weakest, and letting loose the demon of discord in every State. But Belgium has passed through it all unscathed, and has grown stronger and richer with the years simply because Belgium possessed what all peoples were seeking—an honest representative system, in which the people felt that the guidance of the policy of the country was in their own hands; while the public opinion of the nation was interpreted and, in some sort, regulated, by a singularly wise and patriotic king. It is quite possible to make too much of the influence of LEOPOLD in estimating the cause of the stability and prosperity of the Belgian kingdom. Under a much less astute and patient ruler Belgium would, probably, have prospered in a measure, and would have developed into a free and well-governed political community; but certainly it is owing to the wisdom and patriotism of her first King that the wheels of Government have moved with so little friction, and that the revolutionary storm passed over her so lightly, and left her much where it found her, a constitutional monarchical State.

The Congress of Vienna thought that it did a good stroke of business in creating the kingdom of the Netherlands. The dominant idea in the Congress was security against France. It was really a restoration after a revolution; it restored what could be restored, and took new security against the demon of French Liberalism by creating a new and formidable barrier on the north-eastern border of France, to act as a buffer between her and Germany in the event of a new war. It was quite after the manner of the statesmen of that famous Congress to suppose that their diplomatic pens were the autocrats of Europe, and that what they ordained must of necessity endure. For fifteen years the ill-constituted kingdom lasted, and then it broke asunder. France by her revolution had brought a new power on to the stage of European politics—the rights of peoples. The Vienna Congress was great on the rights of dynasties, but it had no gauge of this new power which was rising, and which was destined in time to make all things in Europe new. The two peoples, the Dutch and the Belgians, hated each other intensely, and in course of time it became apparent that the sentence of the Congress that they should be one had all the facts of the case against it, and was worth no more than the parchment on which it was written. The Dutch, no doubt, miserably mismanaged the Government; but it is doubtful if any wisdom in the governing power could have succeeded in amalgamating peoples so alien in blood, temperament, and religion. At any rate, the actual attempt was a failure of the most con-

spicuous and disastrous kind; and the very Dutch sympathised with the Belgians, when they declared that they could bear it no longer, and threw off the yoke. The struggle ended, as is well known, in the creation of the Belgian kingdom, a work in which an honourable share was borne by England. We then assumed responsibilities in relation to the new-born and feeble State, which have not been forgotten in the hour of danger, but have been firmly and courageously discharged.

In truth, but for the firm friendship of England, it would have been impossible for Belgium to master the dangers by which she has been surrounded ever since she became an independent State. Torn away from the Dutch, who are the most German of Germans, and full of French ideas, speaking in large measure the French language, and charged with the French temperament, it was almost inevitable that France should cast covetous eyes upon Belgium, and entertain projects of annexation. The two territories lie conterminous for a long distance, and there is nothing but an artificial line of demarcation between them; while Belgium possesses fortresses which would be invaluable to France as a defence on her north-eastern frontier, and coal mines, with the industries which gather round them, which would be as valuable in another and more legitimate way. In fact, Belgium would be an acquisition of the greatest value to France in every point of view, and there seems to be nothing which could prevent the strongest State from taking possession, whenever a convenient moment might occur. But the known determination of England to maintain, in independent life, the State which she had helped to constitute, has been her shield through all those periods of violent political fermentation in which projects of annexation might easily, but for that obstacle, have been brought to fruit; and in the last great European crisis, as will be remembered, Mr. GLADSTONE's Government bound England by treaty to oppose in force the first of the two great contending Powers which should set hostile foot on Belgian soil. Through the whole of that struggle Brussels was as safe as London under our shield; and now, we may hope, that Europe has had enough of annexations, and that the danger which has always been threatening Belgium from this source has finally passed away.

But the chief interest of Belgian politics has been, and is likely to be, the struggle of Liberal ideas with the Papal Church. Belgium has got the name of the cockpit of Europe. It is curious that in matters ecclesiastical the struggle should be so fierce and the parties so evenly balanced as to make the Belgian State the chief field of battle between Liberal and Papal ideas. The present moment is one of the greatest interest in the history of that struggle; and Belgium is passing through a crisis which will have important permanent results. The present POPE does what he can to undo the Ultramontane work of his predecessor. Pío Nono was the despot of the bishops; LEO XIII. wishes to be their constitutional ruler. But the mischief of the matter is that the bishops are now more Ultramontane than the POPE, and LEO has been placed in a position of no little difficulty by the Belgian Episcopate, whose action he finds it difficult to approve, and is yet afraid to disavow. For the present the crisis has issued in the rupture of relations between Brussels and the Vatican. The further moves of the contending parties will be watched with the keenest interest. Belgium has exhibited so far considerable tact and judgment in her dealings with Rome, and may yet show to France and Europe how to manage the conflict with the Vatican in harmony with the principles of freedom, and with the rights and claims of all parties in a constitutional State.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WHIGS.

THE cheers which marked the passing of the Irish Compensation Bill through committee signalled a distinct triumph of the Government, not only over the regular Opposition, but over the recalcitrant and discomfited members among their own party. We regret that so tried and respected a member of the party as Colonel KINGSCOTE, or a rising politician of so much hope as Mr. BRAND, should have made themselves the mouthpiece of Whig discontent. But they have thought it wise and chivalrous to subordinate the interests of their party, and those of the country also, to those of their order; they have allowed themselves to be carried away by a wild panic, whose exaggerated apprehensions can hardly have been believed by those who have used them as effective instruments of party warfare; they have, with a want both of chivalry and statesmanship, embarrassed the great leader whom they had just placed in power, and ministered to the designs of the malignant foes who are always on the watch to harass and worry him. In all this they have only been representatives of a



section of the Liberal majority, which has been so long accustomed to dictate the policy of the body, that it seems unable to understand that the day of its supremacy is over, and that the utmost for which it can hope is that it may be able to exercise a moderating influence in a party in which a more decided spirit is in the ascendant—an advanced Liberalism, if not Radicalism. A Liberalism which cares less for traditions and precedents, and more for principles; which does not impair the value of every reform by hampering it with some miserable compromise; and which rests for its support on popular enthusiasm, rather than on the nice balancing of family forces must, in the future, rule in the counsels of the progressive party. That this means the drifting into the Conservative ranks of men who have hitherto been reckoned as Liberals is certain; but this is only what has had to be encountered at each separate stage of reform. We shall regret the severance of the ties which link us to men whose ancestors have done good service to liberty, nor will we be betrayed into forgetfulness or ingratitude for that past, because in the course of events, the representatives of some honoured names have been separated from us, and have even taken up a position of hostility to the cause with which their ancestors have been identified for generations. But we reckon it among the inevitable incidents of progress, and we do not believe that the secession will be as serious as some seem to imagine. At present, there are no signs of it. On the contrary, the attitude taken by men like Lord HARTINGTON and Earl SPENCER, shows that the Whig nobility still numbers in its ranks men of that true political prescience which has, from generation to generation, made a comparatively small body of nobles so potent an influence in the nation.

The *Edinburgh Review* is clearly dissatisfied with the action of the Government, and especially with the Irish policy of Mr. FORSTER. It is fortunate that Mr. FORSTER is the Minister chiefly responsible for the Bill which has provoked so bitter an opposition, since he is the one member of the Cabinet on whom Tory opponents outside, and men of Conservative tendencies within, have been accustomed to lavish their praises. Mr. GLADSTONE, of course, has to accept responsibility to the fullest extent, and so far from seeking to evade it, he has thoroughly identified himself with the action of his lieutenant, and has defended it with a masterly eloquence in which, at times, he has surpassed himself. His speech on Thursday last was a surprise even to admiring friends, and came as a thunderbolt upon astonished foes. It was enough to show that there was no idea of treating the Bill as the act of a department. But Mr. FORSTER is the author of the Bill. "This Minister, for whom," the *Edinburgh Review* says, "we entertain the highest respect," has in its view "been greatly deceived and misled." As for the reviewer, he is quite prepared to throw the dry bones of political economy to a people suffering from severe agricultural losses, irritated by the oppression of some landlords ready to take advantage of the pressure of the disastrous times, and goaded to passion and violence by the outrageous language of designing agitators. This talk about the rules of political economy in relation to a people placed in such exceptional circumstances as the Irish is the mere pedantry of the doctrinaire pushed to an extreme that makes it a mania. It would be as reasonable to say that you must carry out the laws of etiquette in the effort to rescue the inmates of a burning house. Freedom of contract may be a sacred principle, and yet there may be times in which it is as impossible to maintain it as it is to maintain conventional regulations as to precedence and the like in a time of real peril. To perceive when a sacrifice of the letter is the best way of preserving its spirit marks the distinction between the true statesman and the political DRYASDUST. It is absurd to attack Mr. FORSTER on the ground that he has offended against political economy, for both he and Mr. GLADSTONE have defended the Bill as an exceptional measure. Their plea, in fact, is "*salus res publica suprema lex*;" and that is the argument which has to be disproved. If it can be proved that there is little distress and no reason for anxiety, their case breaks down—but not otherwise. This is what the *Edinburgh Review* and the little section it represents fail to grasp. They continue repeating propositions nobody doubts, and fancy that the world is coming to an end because practical men will not undertake the mad attempt to manage society by these mere abstractions.

The Whigs will have to make their choice, and that before long. They have managed to trouble Mr. GLADSTONE hitherto, but they have demonstrated their impotence to administer even a check to his policy. The despairing wail of Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN in the *Times* is only a confession of feebleness. His wild talk about "Communism," "doctrinaire Radical tyranny," and the use of

the magnificent majority "to deliver the landed proprietors bound into the hands of the Land League," is mere railing which reveals baffled rage, all the more passionate because of its conscious weakness. As to his picture of the political situation, it would simply be amusing were it not flavoured with characteristic insolence. "Inside the Government is" (he says) "the work of a small ring, as sharply distinguished from their colleagues as oil from water. Outside the old Liberals are, with hardly an exception, sound, although it would be more creditable to them if, instead of whispering their griefs to their Conservative friends, they stood forth openly to avert the ruin of their party." We fancy we have heard of these "old Liberals" before. They are the clique who suppose that power, as well as wisdom, dwells with them, but whom the country will not accept at their own estimate. They are those who were perpetually hindering the action of the Liberal chief when in Opposition, and choose now conveniently to ignore the support they gave to a policy which has broken down everywhere. They did nothing in the hour of conflict, except utter continual prophecies of defeat, and now they claim a large share in the spoils of the victory which others won. The day for playing such a game is past. Two courses only are open to politicians of Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN's stamp. They may subside into quiet Conservatives, or take their places in the Liberal party as loyal supporters of its chief. They cannot form a Whig Cave that shall exercise any decided influence on political movements, for the simple reason that there is no following behind them. Their hope was once in the counties, but the singular feature of the present time is that the Ministerial measures are specially acceptable to the farmers. In short, a Cave would be like that of which we read in BUNYAN's immortal dream, in which dwelt the two giants, who could only curse the pilgrims, but could do nothing to hinder their journey.

#### THE END OF THE NAPOLEON MONUMENT.

It has been said, even by representatives of Liberalism, that the blunder of the Dean of WESTMINSTER, in giving permission for the erection in the Abbey of a statue to the late Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, was too small a matter for Parliamentary debate and public meetings in St. James's Hall. We are glad, however, that the House of Commons itself is not of that opinion, but has, on the contrary, by a remarkably decisive vote, given its authoritative sanction to the almost unanimous feeling of the nation that the mistake was of too serious a character to be left uncorrected. Actions and ceremonies often derive far more significance from what is tacitly implied in them, than from what they ostentatiously express. And in this case, although we were assured that the proposed monument would be only a graceful memorial of personal sympathy on the part of those in high station, whose expressions of feeling must needs take forms of majesty, and assume a quasi-national guise, yet it was impossible to suppress an implied national recognition of the heir of the NAPOLEONS, as an exiled sovereign whose alliance had helped, and even honoured, this country. Such a suggestion was offensive in the last degree to English self-respect, and no appeals to personal feeling could justly be allowed to prevail against this objection. In fact, the question had come to be this—Whether the national tribute of honour, necessarily implied by a monument in Westminster Abbey, was in any degree to depend upon public opinion or not? And when once the issue took this form, it was clear that a good deal more was involved than the expediency, or otherwise, of the particular memorial proposed.

It was sufficiently evident to any one present in St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, that this view of the matter was uppermost in the minds of the large assembly gathered there. The excitement was far greater than could be accounted for by the immediate subject of discussion. The oratory of the evening was scarcely up to the level even of ordinary public meetings on political questions. But the feelings of the audience had evidently been previously wrought up to an unusual degree of susceptibility; and the most commonplace expressions of sympathy for the French Republic were greeted with rapturous applause. Indeed, more than once the whole of the crowded multitude started to their feet, waving their hats, and cheering with wild enthusiasm. The observant spectator could hardly avoid remarking that it was the word republic itself, much more than its particular association with the French people, which raised this storm of approbation. And deprecating as we do any idea of precarious revolution in the traditional framework of our national Government, we cannot but think that the people's representatives have acted wisely in responding to the impassioned feeling this other-

wise petty question has stirred, and in proving that a monarchy can provide, at least as well as a republic, for the supremacy of the public will.

It is impossible to separate, in thought, the almost exaggerated state of public feeling on this matter from the misrepresentations of English sentiment persistently made during the epoch of Jingoism. The late PREMIER flattered himself that he knew his countrymen. True to his youthful dream of Democratic Imperialism, he thought he was saying a popular thing when he declared that the world was "governed by sovereigns and statesmen," not by the principles or convictions of the many. Amongst many evil results of his delusion was the growth in many quarters of an exaggerated deference for royal feelings, as though they had a Divine right to overbear those of ordinary humanity. For this debasing habit of flunkeyism, it was not enough to unite the widowed mother of the late Prince with other widowed mothers in our sorrow for the sufferings entailed by a gratuitous war; nor was it enough to recognise a special bitterness in her bereavement, inasmuch as her son had not the necessities of military discipline to plead for being where he was. Every one was regarded as unfeeling who did not recognise a special majesty in the woe of the ex-EMPRESS. And it was insisted that we must look on her boy's unfortunate death as a heroic sacrifice which united the royal families of England and France in tearful memories of glorious warfare. Now this strain of sentiment was not only opposed to the general feeling of the country, but it jarred on the best susceptibilities of the nation. Whatever might have been the delusions of Lord BEACONSFIELD, the nation did not want the Zulu War at all. It can never be brought to look back upon it as glorious. The tendency is to regard it as shameful and wicked. The part taken in it by the late Prince was not in the least degree like a self-forgetful sacrifice. On the contrary, it was bold play for a supremely selfish ambition. Such a contrast between the hypocritical cant of courtly circles, and the blunt opinions of the many, was in itself enough to condemn the project of a monument as a blunder. But when the question arose whether Westminster Abbey was to be a national mausoleum, or an appanage of domestic and foreign courts, persistence in the project would have been a crime.

It is to the words of Dean STANLEY himself, in answer to a deputation on this subject, that we are indebted for a concluding suggestion. In defending the catholicity of the Abbey, he declared that so far as he was concerned, he would make no objection if a monument to OLIVER CROMWELL were proposed. We are glad to know it. It is something to have the national character of the Abbey formally recognised in a Parliamentary resolution. It will be still better if the recent controversy should awaken public attention once more to the conspicuous absence of any national recognition, whatever, of the great Protector on the spot where his bones were once laid. The continuance of this neglect is a tacit assent to the sacrilege committed by impotent revenge when his body was dragged away to Tyburn. Two hundred years are surely enough to have cooled the passions stirred by civil war. Indeed, the whole tone of recent historical literature shows that public feeling recognises in the Commonwealth an important and necessary stage of our national growth. What hinders then, that the man who was a more real king than two-thirds of all the royal line, has no record in the most national of our temples? There is no public feeling against it. The prejudice that prevents it is merely a courtly one. It is precisely the same servile spirit which would have enshrined for ever the heir of the *coup d'état*. The defeat of its dictation might well suggest an attempt to overcome its resistance.

Since the above was written it has been announced, on something like authority, that Dean STANLEY has accepted in good faith the vote of the House of Commons, and decided that the monument to the young Prince shall not be erected in Westminster Abbey. Friday night's proceedings would have been more complete if the amendment of Mr. CAVENDISH BENTINCK had been added to the resolution carried by the House. We do not often agree with the views of that hon. gentleman, but his proposal that all monuments erected in that national building should receive the previous sanction of the First Commissioner of Works, appears to us a happy one. If it had been in force, the Dean of WESTMINSTER might have escaped being placed in a humiliating position; if it had been carried on Friday, a very proper safeguard for the future would have been provided.

The Collective Note of the Great Powers on the Greek frontier question has been formally presented to the Porte and to the Hellenic Government. The SULTAN's advisers will take time to reply, and then their response is likely to be evasive. There is no doubt



that the ruling pachas at Constantinople, if destitute of most political virtues, have the knack of diplomatic palaver and hair-splitting. A grand occasion now offers for having recourse to it. It is natural enough that the Note should be promptly accepted and evoke expressions of gratitude at Athens, where there have been three days' festivities and illuminations. This seems a little premature. The Greeks are yet a very long way off gaining possession of the coveted provinces of Thessaly and Epirus, nor is it by any means certain that the Powers will, for some time, at least, bring adequate and united pressure to bear upon Turkey. The present of the Powers to the Greeks—reversing the old proverb—is likely to be costly, if not ruinous, unless the Greeks can wait in patience.

• If the spending of money freely in military preparation, the sending of bodies of troops to the disputed districts, and the lavish bribing of Albanian chiefs, are a sign of obstinate resistance, the Turks will not peaceably part with their territory on the Greek frontier. But they do not rely mainly upon such means. Their foremost object is to break up the European concert, and they have fixed their hopes on Germany. The SULTAN began by presenting a summer palace to the German Embassy, and then asked the Berlin Government to send to Constantinople a number of specialists in the various branches of administration to assist HIS MAJESTY in his efforts to introduce reforms. The request was acceded to. Herr WETTENDORFF is now at Constantinople, where he has been received with special distinction, and has been made Under-Secretary for Finance, with the right of reporting directly to the SULTAN. This intervention, at this juncture, on the part of Prince BISMARCK, has naturally created much speculation. No one knows better than the Chancellor of the Exchequer the object of this Turkish manoeuvre; but it is not easy to divine why he has lent himself to it. Perhaps it is a warning that he will not consent to reopen the menacing Eastern Question; possibly, it is a hint to Mr. GOSCHEN not to be too zealous. However, the assurance comes from Berlin that the Prince is not likely to be in the least influenced by a bait of this kind, and from Constantinople that, "for the present, at least, there is no danger of the *entente* between the Powers being thereby disturbed, as the Turks expect."

Apart from diplomacy, the wily Porte proposes to act through the Albanians. These hardy tribes have so far prevented the cession to Montenegro of either the highlands of Tusi or the plain of Dulcigno, and the award of the Berlin Congress is set at naught. Other sections of the Albanian races are preparing to play the same rôle in Thessaly and Epirus. But how long will they be content to be the willing instruments of Turkey? These warriors undoubtedly prefer their own independence to their allegiance to the SULTAN. Whether or not these combustible materials, north and south, kindle into a serious conflagration, the Albanians may eventually come to see that they have more to gain by an understanding with Greece than by continuing to be the tools of the Pashas of Constantinople. Should that occur, the baffled Turks will have to retire, "bag and baggage," from her south-western territory in Europe.

For at least three months France has a chance of enjoying a respite from political excitement. The great fêtes of last week reveal the universal attachment of the population to the Republican institutions. The Chambers are prorogued to November; the expelled Jesuits are forgotten; and the acrid pen of M. ROCHERFORT must be potent, indeed, to be able to stir up strife among a contented people. M. GAMBETTA, whose recent modest bearing has baffled his irreconcilable foes, is about to assist at a demonstration at Cherbourg, where that remarkable man is expected to take up an attitude that will indicate his intention to become a candidate for the highest position in the State, rather than to seek the ephemeral post of Prime Minister.

At length the dark clouds which have so long overhung our Afghan policy seem to be lifting. ABDUR RAHMAN, with whom the British authorities in Cabul have been so long negotiating, has advanced as far as Charikar, to the north of Cabul, and by the advice of our officers several of the most important members of the "National," or YAKOUB party, including the MOULLAH MOOSHKE-I-ALAM, the General MAHOMED JAN, and ASMUTULLAH KHAN, the Ghilzai chief, have accepted ABDUR RAHMAN as the new Ameer, and will join him at the place referred to. Thus there is now no considerable pretender in the field, unless it be AYOUB KHAN, who is away at Herat, and by no means formidable. According to the *Times* correspondent, the public recognition of ABDUR RAHMAN will not be long delayed, especially as the entire population is wearied of the prolonged strife. There is some hope, therefore, that the strong wish expressed by Lord HARTINGTON for the withdrawal of the British

troops from Afghanistan by October will be fulfilled. It may be concluded that a complete understanding has been established with the Ameer presumptive, especially in reference to Candahar, the best province of Afghanistan, the retention of which by the British would be sure to lead to future wars. If a settlement is reached, the heavy bill for the invasion and occupation of Afghanistan will have to be paid, and there is reason to fear that it will far exceed the highest estimate yet formed. It has been officially announced that a substantial portion of the remaining cost will be laid upon the shoulders of the British taxpayer. There is good reason to believe that ABDUR RAHMAN will be loyal to his engagements; at all events he will see that it is his interest to remain at peace with the Government of India. But what a commentary on Lord LYTON'S—that is, Lord BEACONSFIELD'S—policy, that we have, after infinite bloodshed and expenditure, been obliged to place the protégé of Russia upon the throne of SHERE ALI!

Mr. GLADSTONE'S indomitable resolution, aided by Mr. FORSTER'S persistency and unruffled temper, has succeeded in beating down opposition. On Monday night the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill, which during the past week has been under daily discussion, emerged from committee. Its English supporters have shown that they can exhibit as much determination as its Tory antagonists. The measure has by repeated debates assumed its proper proportions, and the atmosphere of prejudice and exaggeration with which faction enveloped it, has cleared away. It is now generally recognised that, to use the words of the Chief Secretary, "the Government are now striving in a period of exceptional calamity, to prevent landlords in Ireland—even a small minority of them—taking advantage of the tenant's distressed condition to deprive him of the benefit of the interest conferred upon him by the Land Act." The threatened Whig "Cave" turns out to be a ridiculous *fiasco*. The Home Rulers have become more tractable. Tory obstructionists have raged in vain, and their ferocious attacks on Mr. GLADSTONE have ceased to tell. On the motion for the third reading on Monday next the Opposition will make a last stand, and it is to be hoped that the majority in favour of the Bill will then be so large as will deter the House of Lords from assuming the great responsibility of rejecting, or even seriously mutilating, it. The Bill is expected to reach the Upper Chamber on Tuesday next, but owing to the Goodwood races—to which, of course, all legislation must give way—the second reading will not be taken till Monday, August 2.

Perhaps the hostility of the Tory peers to the Disturbance Bill will be somewhat mitigated by the important announcement, made on Monday, that a Royal Commission will at once be appointed to inquire into the working of the Land Act of 1870, and to suggest the best means of facilitating the purchase of their holdings by Irish tenants. The names of the members of the Commission are by no means suggestive of agrarian revolution. It will be presided over by the Earl of BESSBOROUGH, with whom will be associated Baron DOWSE; the O'CONNOR DON, who lost his seat because he refused to accept the nostrums of Mr. PARNELL; Mr. KAVANAGH, an Irish Tory landowner; and Mr. SHAW, the leader of the moderate Home Rule party. Even the *Standard* confesses that it cannot find fault with these names. "The plain fact [that the Land Act has increased the value of the landlords' property], which disposes effectually of the cries of spoliation, confiscation, and Communism raised against the Land Act, is," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "already matter of common knowledge; but the Commission may find themselves able to recommend improvements in the Act to make it a better instrument for the removal of legitimate grievances, and the Government may propose to legislate upon their recommendations."

On Tuesday the financial proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer got a chance—possibly because Lord ELCHO and his fellow-obstructionists are a little wearied with their ineffectual labours this hot weather. First, Mr. HUBBARD, who wants a theoretically perfect income-tax, and then, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, who objects to the added penny, sprang into the arena. It is difficult to say whether the heavy City man or the pert peer fared the worst at the hands of the great financier, who condescended to the Conservatives in their desire to see the farmers' grievance removed, and their grief at seeing the work done by any Ministry but that of the farmers' friends. Though Mr. GLADSTONE has for the present abandoned a revision of the wine duties, he calculates his surplus at less than half a million, and tells his self-sufficient Middlesex opponent that the addition to the Income-tax is not a superfluity. In fact, the PRIME MINISTER may be said to have ridden over his opponents. Indeed, almost every day furnishes fresh occasion for admiration of his immeasurable superiority.

Further progress was made with the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill at yesterday's day sitting. The chief features of the discussion were the opposition offered by the so-called farmers' friends to the proposed abolition of the Malt-tax; the amendment proposed by the great brewers—one relative to the rating of houses licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors being rejected by a majority of only 57; and the vexed question of the scale of licenses, the consideration of which is to be resumed to-morrow.

Yesterday morning, about two a.m., the Irish Relief Bill, which has chiefly been delayed by the Home Rulers, was read a third time, and passed. The perversity of these wayward members continued to the last. The railway clauses, against which Mr. PARNELL and his eighteen about a week ago fought till five in the morning, and compelled Mr. FORSTER to surrender at discretion, have been reintroduced in consequence of angry remonstrances from Ireland; and Mr. BIGGAR had benevolently removed the veto on the Bill founded on the rule against taking opposed business, after 12.30, and he satisfied himself with only one division in which four of his compatriots followed him into the lobby, against 155 on the other side.

The heavy storms and extended floods of last week have done considerable damage to the crops, and though the heat is great, the sun is very chary of showing himself. The growth of vegetation during the last few weeks has been enormous, but Mr. MECHI warns us to moderate our expectations—the undue continuance of wet and dull weather having made the wheat plant somewhat sickly. We must not expect harvest, even in the south of England, before the second week in August; and not then unless the weather becomes more settled. Mr. MECHI'S sphere of observation is not, perhaps, very extended, and apparently there has been more sunshine in the north than in the south.

Now that there appears to be no chance of bleeding JOHN BULL, Irish reports are more cheerful. First, there has really been no relapsing fever arising from famine, but only typhus, or typhoid, induced by sanitary and personal neglect. Next, the crops are very promising—the green crops luxuriant; and though there are signs of potato blight in some districts, it affects only the old varieties, which seem to be worn out, and not the new—such as the "Champion"—which have completely escaped, and the extent of the blight has not reached the average of even favourable years. Like England—and, we may add, Western Europe generally—Ireland only wants a continuance of settled weather, and no more sombre telegrams from the American weather prophets.

Universal regret has been expressed at the unseating of Mr. DODSON and his Liberal colleague for Chester in consequence of acts of bribery by members of the Liberal Association in that city. Both members having been entirely exculpated by the judges, the President of the Local Government Board, who is a member of, the Cabinet, retains his high position, and will probably ere long find another constituency to return him to the House of Commons. The Lord Advocate has been again unsuccessful—having failed, by a majority of two, to win the vacant seat for Berwick, for which a Tory has been returned. The elevation of Lord RAMSAY to the peerage creates a vacancy for Liverpool, for which city he was the minority member. The general popularity of Mr. RATHBONE, the former member, would suggest his return with the concurrence of his political opponents. But the Conservatives will hardly be satisfied with two seats, if a third can be won. Probably there will be a severe contest, with a doubtful issue.

LIBERATION SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.—The Liberation Society has just issued three new publications, arising out of the recent Conference, which its friends will, we should think, generally desire to possess. One is the sketch of the Triennial Conferences held since the society was formed in 1844 which appeared in our own columns in connection with the report of the recent Conference. A sketch of that Conference is now included, and several notes and pieces of information have been added; so that it now forms a record of great interest, especially to the earlier friends of the movement, of whom comparatively few now remain. The second publication contains Mr. Angus's searching examination of the recent report of the Royal Commissioners on the sale of livings—a topic likely to excite interest for some time to come, at any rate as long as the English Establishment exists. The speech of Dr. Allon, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, has also been very properly honoured with republication, as it contains some excellent points, very forcibly put, and deals with numerous topics of current interest. We learn that the society is about to issue another series of its *petite*, but very telling, summer publications.

MARRIAGE OF AN EX-PRIEST IN FRANCE.—The Mayor of Cannes, on Thursday last, married M. Bruery, a Catholic priest, aged 93, converted two years ago to Protestantism, to Mlle. Vernet, a Protestant, 33 years of age.



## SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY NIGHT.

THERE is a wide field for comparison, but I think it may be safely presumed that nothing in the way of political animosity has been so discreditable as the scene which followed at an early hour on Saturday morning on the division on Mr. Briggs' motion. A good deal of feeling had been created on the Opposition benches by the nature of the resolution; but as far as Mr. Gladstone was concerned, it might have been suspected that he had temporarily modified the evil opinion that Conservatives cherish towards him. In a speech of great moderation and much force, he had urged reasons, based on canons of good taste and axioms of sound judgment, that the question of the memorial to the Prince Imperial should not be raised at this time of day. To venture on such an expression of opinion was, as events proved, a very bold course, and showed that, where his own convictions move him, Mr. Gladstone is wholly insensible to party considerations. He had accidentally found himself in unison with persons of the mental and moral constitution of Sir Henry Wolff, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Onslow, and it might have been thought that they would not only have been gratified by, but grateful for, this unaccustomed alliance.

It was after he had voted for going into committee that his new allies fell upon him and endeavoured to rend him in pieces. When the division, on which a small majority had declared in favour of Mr. Briggs' motion, was taken, some of the Conservatives justified Mr. John Stuart Mill's famous indictment against them as a party, by insisting on a second division. If they had had the smallest remnant of common-sense, they would surely have avoided this obvious error. The form in which the question was originally put secured them the highest possible numbers. It is probable that, had the question been "aye" or "no" as to the desirability of having a monument placed in Westminster Abbey, Mr. Gladstone, and a majority of other Liberals who virtually voted "aye," would have hesitated before recording their vote. But, as Mr. Gladstone was careful to point out, the main question was that the House should resolve itself into committee, to which proposition Mr. Briggs' protest against the admission of a memorial was tacked on by way of amendment. It was rather a fine distinction, still Mr. Gladstone clung to it, that what he was voting for was that the House should go into committee. But the amendment once carried, this distinction disappeared, and the House was face to face with the proposition, now become the main question, that the memorial should not be permitted. Only Conservatives of densest stupidity could fail to see that the best possible thing for them was to follow the customary course, and permit the amendment to pass as the main question. But, carried away by passion, they angrily challenged the motion, and insisted on a second division.

Then followed what might reasonably have been expected. Mr. Gladstone rose and left the House, followed by every one of his colleagues, and the Treasury Bench was left absolutely bare. This procedure, for which no one can claim either grace or dignity, was hailed by ironical cheering from the Opposition, echoed from the Conservative benches, where the blunder in tactics was now plainly seen. The figures in the second division showed a considerably increased majority in favour of the amendment. The true majority was, of course, on the first proposition, and was not, in respect of numbers, one to be jubilant over. But now, by their own action, the Conservatives had more than quadrupled the majority, and made it real and decisive.

In their impotent rage they turned upon Mr. Gladstone. It is the custom in the House when a division is challenged for the clerk to turn over a sand-glass which stands on the table. This takes three or four minutes to run out, and in the meantime electric bells ring all through the building summoning members to the division. When the sand has run out, the doors are locked, and the question is put the second time, after which all members actually in the House are bound to vote. The Premier and his colleagues had, as every one could see, left after the question was put the first time. Sir Henry Wolff, blind with rage, saw an exception to this rule. He had convinced himself that Ministers had left the House after the question was put the second time, and the doors being in such circumstances locked, it was physically impossible for them to leave the lobbies except through the keyhole. Hence it became necessary to evolve a little story of Ministers having got into one of the small consulting rooms at the back of the Speaker's chair, and there hidden as the troop of members went past to record their votes. Sir Henry Wolff communicated this suspicion to Mr. Onslow, Lord Randolph Churchill, and some others, who, ready to believe any iniquity on the part of Mr. Gladstone, gave instant credence to this fable. The more they talked it over, the more certain they felt of its truth, and by the time the tellers had returned they were prepared to swear that Ministers had been lying *perdu* in a room off the lobby.

Accordingly, as the tellers closed up in order to advance and announce the figures, Sir Drummond Wolff, remaining seated with his hat on, in accordance with an antique but unintelligible regulation, called the Speaker's attention to the alleged fact. The Speaker threw some doubt upon it, whereupon Lord Randolph Churchill hotly came to the rescue, he also remaining seated with his hat on. The Speaker, conscious of the ridiculous smallness of the business, judiciously attempted to smooth it over, and called upon the tellers to advance. But these young men below the gangway are not to be easily put

aside when they think they have an opportunity of worrying Mr. Gladstone. When the figures were announced, Sir Henry Wolff, now at liberty to stand, jumped up and moved the adjournment of the debate, whereupon followed a scene of angry excitement. The young men were so angry that, though Sir William Harcourt rose several times and attempted to make a brief statement that would effectually have put an end to the business, he found no opening. First one and then another defender of Order got possession of the House, Sir Henry Wolff finally giving notice that on Monday he would move for a select committee to inquire into "the disorderly conduct of the Premier and his colleagues."

At length, when the hubbub had subsided a little, Sir William Harcourt found an opportunity of stating that Sir Henry Wolff's great discovery partook of the character of a mare's nest. Ministers had retired before the question was put a second time, and had found the usual exit from the lobby. This statement Mr. Warton met with his customary exclamation of "Oh! oh!" which, having clearer meaning than usual, distinctly conveyed his impression that the Home Secretary was telling a lie. This was too much for the human nature of Sir William Harcourt, and he turned somewhat fiercely upon the exponent of Conservative principles, who sits and takes snuff all night on a back bench behind his leaders. This indignant protest quelled outward demonstration of doubt. But it is probable that the Conservatives, whilst necessarily formally accepting a definite statement of this kind, would secretly have doubted it but for the interposition of an unexpected witness. This was no less a personage than Sir Stafford Northcote, who stated in few words, and with a precision of circumstance that made his testimony quite professional, that he had particular occasion to observe that Ministers left before the question was put a second time.

On this there seemed only one more word to be said. Thus everyone turned to Sir Henry Wolff in expectation of hearing it. It seemed to require only elementary good breeding, and the smallest degree of natural gentlemanliness, that, having thus offensively fallen into an egregious blunder, a man should have made instant apology when his error was made plain. It is painful to have to record that Sir Henry Wolff neither then nor since has offered the slightest apology, either to the House, whose time he occupied, or to the men whom he personally attacked.

This is, in itself, a small matter—piteously small—to occupy the time of the House of Commons. But it is of the highest importance as showing, in a sudden flash of light, the condition of affairs in the House as between a section of the Conservatives and the Government. There is between a few men on the Conservative benches and Mr. Gladstone that natural antagonism which small natures have for great. On Mr. Gladstone's side the antagonism is passive. He takes no notice of these gentlemen except when absolutely compelled by the exigencies of debate. They, on their part, miss no opportunity of venting their spleen, and, as appeared from the incident above described, they descend to unmannerly littleness which they would be the first to scout if practised in any other arena than the House of Commons, or against any other man than Mr. Gladstone.

It is this spirit which has been at the bottom of the obstruction that has made the Session hitherto almost barren. In the course of the week that comes within this review some progress has to be recorded, since the Compensation for Disturbance Bill has actually passed through committee. This was achieved when this morning was far advanced; Mr. Gladstone and the other Ministers having been in almost uninterrupted attendance for twelve hours. It will break out again at subsequent stages of the Bill, and will be maintained with greater vigour, since behind it looms the Hares and Rabbits Bill waiting its turn to come to the front.

To-day, the Budget scheme coming under consideration, a marked change was apparent in the spirit of the House. In finance, Mr. Gladstone occupies the place traditionally assigned to the famous horse "Eclipse." He is first, with the rest nowhere. Of course some criticisms were offered on various subjects. Mr. Hubbard, for example, came forward with his familiar amendment for remedying the inequalities in incidence of the Income Tax. He made over again a speech which has bloomed annually contemporaneously with successive Budgets. The House felt itself absolved from the necessity even of listening to the speech, which may, in some measure, account for the fact that no subsequent speakers, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone, alluded to it. So amicable was the temper of the debate that Sir Stafford Northcote interceded for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and begged Mr. Hubbard not to go to a division. The right hon. gentleman was obdurate, and was rewarded by finding himself beaten by one of the largest majorities of the new Parliament (217 to 23). At the evening sitting the Bill was taken up again, and a fair measure of progress made. An hour after midnight the Relief of Distress Bill came on for third reading, and passed. Hence it will appear that at length Bills are beginning to move in the House of Commons.

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS.**—A correspondent of the *Church Times*, "E.H.," finds this objection to Sunday-schools: "All that we do in school must be done to prepare children to be intelligent worshippers in God's house, and to be fit at the proper age to be confirmed, and to be communicants. Of consequence no school-room service can be considered satisfactory, as lacking the hallowing influences which a consecrated building has on children. To bring children up upon a mutilated, unliturgical service during their earliest years is not the way to lead them to be either devout worshippers at the Holy Eucharist or communicants. Nor is it the best way to teach them the verities of the Catholic faith to use children's hymn-books which, for the most part, do not contain the old objective hymns of the Church."

## ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

**WHAT "REFORM OF CONVOCATION" MEANS.**—The Southern Convocation is now in session; but the most important result of its deliberations so far has been a formal request that the Primate will communicate with the Government with a view to the Reform of the Lower House. The tardiness of the most reverend prelate to move has, we fear, led to irreparable mischief. There is no reason why what he proposes to do now might not have been done a year ago; in which case we might have had a Lower House, which not only represented, but was admitted to represent, the whole body of the clergy. It would also have been possible to form a Convocation by the fusion of the two Convocations for that purpose. At present that cannot be done, because the scale of representation in the two Provinces is altogether different; but if the two Synods could have met on equal terms, and delivered the judgment of "the Church of England by representation" upon the Burials Bill, we do not believe that the Government would have thought fit to press the measure. It could hardly have helped recognising how infinitely more dangerous it would be to disoblige a united Church, than to offend the handful of people who swear by the Liberation Society.—*Church Times*.

**MARTIN V. MACKONCHIE.**—A return has been made to the House of Lords, by the Solicitor to the Treasury, of all costs already incurred by the Treasury on behalf of Lord Penance in the cases of Martin v. Mackonochie and of Mackonochie v. Martin:—Counsel's fees have amounted to £579 2s. 6d.; shorthand-writers have cost £217 19s. 8d.; total, £797 2s. 2d.

**KING ALFRED'S COLLEGE, TAUNTON.**—Our readers will be interested in learning that Canon Woodard has acquired, at his sole cost, the college, established some time ago in Somersetshire, known as Taunton College. In addition to the purchase money the canon has already expended upon this property, he is making a further outlay of £20,000 in adapting the building as a college for the efficient training and education of candidates for Holy Orders. As the immediate neighbourhood of the site of the college is generally reputed to have been the scene of King Alfred's historically renowned retirement and disguise, and subsequent successful engagement with the Danes, the canon intends that hereafter it shall be known as "King Alfred's College, Taunton." The college will be opened for the admission of scholars and students in September next. We understand that, as in the cases of the colleges of Lancing, Ardingly, and Denstone, which Canon Woodard has founded, he will make a free gift of King Alfred's College, through the Court of Chancery, to the nation in perpetuity, subject, of course, to certain conditions and restrictions.—*Church Bells*.

**MODERN ITALIAN SERMONS.**—None but those who have the curiosity—no other motive can be for a moment pretended—to frequent Italian churches for the purpose of hearing the sermons preached from their pulpits, can have any idea of the sort of instruction (!) offered to the people. Here is, in a few words as may be, an account of a sermon heard a week or two ago by the present writer in one of the principal churches of Naples. The congregation consisted of about a couple of hundred of women and some half-a-dozen men, belonging evidently to the middle classes. The entire discourse consisted of the narration of an anecdote to the following effect: A poor woman, who lived as servant in a family who were not kind to her, was one day accosted in the street by a person, who gave her a letter, desiring that it should be delivered to her master. When it was given to him he recognised the handwriting of his father, who had been dead several years. Anxious questioning of the woman produced no explanation. She had never before seen the man who gave her the letter, and knew nothing further. But being shown by her master a portrait of his father, she at once recognised the person who had given her the letter in the street. The contents of the letter were to the effect that his (the father's) soul having been in purgatory, had been released, and was now in heaven, by virtue of a mass which had been said for him at the instance of the poor woman. It was urged, therefore, that she should be thenceforward more kindly treated! Of, course, the little anecdote was moralised to show the effect of a single mass offered up for a soul in purgatory. "Which of you, then, my beloved brethren, would not," &c. &c. Of course, the orator amplified his narrative to the required length, and adorned it with gestures and action so admirable that but few comedians might not have advantageously taken a lesson from him. Immediately at the close of the sermon, all the congregation, dissolved in tears, without, I think, a single exception, fell on their knees, the alms-box was carried round among them, and the sacred performer reaped a good harvest. To be quite fair, I must say that I am inclined to think that such a sermon would hardly have been heard in Rome. But I have no doubt that it was by no means a singularity in the south.—*Adolphus Trollope*, in the "*British Quarterly Review*."

**DIFFICULTIES OF RURAL DISSENT.**—For more than half a century the Wesleyans of the small village of Lovesome-hill have regularly held divine worship in a cottage kindly lent for the occasion by the humble tenants. Nearly two years ago the whole of the Lovesome-hill, Hutton Bonville, and Birkby estates was purchased by the present landlord, who discharged the tenant of the cottage which was used as a place of worship, and made such alterations as prevented its being further used for a chapel. Application was made to the landlord to rent another cottage, but the application was refused, and he also declined to negotiate with them for the purchase of a piece of land upon which to erect a chapel. For a short time there was no place for the denomination to hold worship in until a carpenter placed at their disposal his shop, since which time service has been regularly held in that place. Although it was a most uncomfortable place for worship, being stocked with tools, timber, and other appliances of trade, the place was generally crowded. A site has now been purchased from Mr. Blackburn on which to erect a new chapel. It is situated by the side of the Darlington-road, three miles from Northallerton. This week the foundation stones have been laid by Miss K. Wilford Brompton, Mrs. Wrighton, and Mr. G. J. Robinson, who acted on behalf of Councillor Brown, of Harrogate, and Mr. T. Masterman, of York.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A SCOTCH CHURCH.**—On Sunday, in the parish church of Irvine, says a Scotch correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a man forced his way into the pulpit, and read therefrom a long protest against certain lawyers in Irvine, who had taken steps to sell a property in which the protester had an interest. The man occupied about five minutes reading his paper. He stated that his procedure was that of any one under an old ecclesiastical law of Scotland.



# NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

THE annual gathering of the parents and friends of this school took place at Bishop's Stortford yesterday (Wednesday). There was a good attendance.

The Chairman of the committee (Edward Grimwade, Esq.) was unfortunately unable to be present in consequence of a sudden attack of illness. In his absence the Rev. W. Cuthbertson presided at the distribution of prizes in the schoolroom.

Letters expressing regret at being unable to attend and sympathy with the objects of the school had been received from Revs. Thos. Hill, Finchley; Dr. Reynolds, Chesham; G. Twentymann, New Barnet; W. Borling, Buckhurst-hill; R. D. Wilson, Craven Chapel, London; Principal Newth, New College; Dr. Kennedy, Stepney; W. A. Gutteridge, Cambridge; H. Curnow, Bishop's Stortford; J. Wood, Sawbridgeworth; Nathaniel Jennings, Highgate; Dr. Hurndall, Rickmansworth; F. Stevens; Alexander Hannay; Hon. Henry Cowper, M.P.; and the Rev. J. F. Wells, Chelmsford.

Rev. R. ALLIOTT, before reading the Examiner's Report, said: I may just say, by way of preface, that the directors of this school for the last two or three years have been anxious to secure that there shall be enough examination to thoroughly test the efficient work of the school, and yet not so much as to be burdensome. They felt if they honestly presented the whole of the upper part of the school for the local examinations, indiscriminately, without reserving any boys who ought to pass, except those who were disqualified by age or other circumstances, that was a fair and honest test of the work in the other part of the school; and that if they asked the Syndicate to come and favour them with an inspection of the whole school and of lower classes, everything would be done which could satisfy the minds of the public that this school was doing fair and honest work. They made such a suggestion to the Syndicate, and I think it is something to be pleased at that the Syndicate have recommended the same course to other schools. It was started simultaneously by us and one or two other places, and now it is coming to be the practice in schools of this sort. The examiner only let the masters know of his coming two or three days beforehand, and I think I may venture to say that the boys did not know at all until he came to the spot. He took the school or any part he chose, and I did not know what he did.

## EXAMINER'S REPORT.

The Secretary to the Syndicate appointed by the University to provide for the Examination of Schools.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you my report on this school, which I have lately visited and examined in accordance with your instructions. I paid two visits to the school, with a short interval between them, and examined orally all the lower forms, containing fifty-seven boys, being about half the number on the books.

No material changes have been made in the school premises, and the teaching staff remains the same since the last examination.

The subjects taught in the lower part of the school included Scripture, English History, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Euclid, and Algebra in Form III., French, and Latin.

IN SCRIPTURE I found that the teaching, so far as it had gone, had been given with great care. The subjects were the Book of Joshua and a few chapters of St. Luke's Gospel.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—A fair general knowledge of the periods studied was shown. In Form III. the boys seemed to have found their text-book excessively dull and uninteresting, and their answers showed considerable confusion of ideas, which I attribute in great measure to the disconnected way in which historical events are placed before them in their text-book.

IN GEOGRAPHY AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR a good average standard is reached.

ARITHMETIC.—In most cases sums were worked out satisfactorily. Form II. is weak in this subject particularly, though to some extent in all. It contains very few boys, and it would, I am sure, be most unfair to charge their shortcomings on their teachers. I can well believe that they have received at least as much attention as others.

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA (Lower Third).—A fair beginning has been made. The work is quite rudimentary. It seems to me of importance that in Euclid, from the very first, absolute accuracy in definitions should be insisted upon.

FRENCH.—In Form III. the boys translated "La Jeune Sibérienne" fairly. It is a rather hard book for them. The answers to grammatical questions in the different forms showed that the language is being taught well and soundly.

LATIN (Cæsar in Form III.).—Translations only moderately good. The boys have been taught the most important elementary rules of grammar, and parsed for the most part accurately and well.

GENERAL REMARKS.—It was understood that the examination was to be of the nature of an inspection of the lower forms, and there had evidently been no special preparation made for it. The work was tested while in progress. I

feel sure that this is a most satisfactory way of gauging the real working of a school, and in this case the results of the examination generally were such as to leave no doubt in my mind that the teaching of the lower forms is thoroughly sound and conscientiously given.

I was asked to adjudge some prizes for reading aloud, English composition, freehand drawing, and handwriting. I did not consider the reading aloud as good as it might be. I have named Anstey for the reading prize. The best English essay was written by Hayward. The prize for handwriting I have adjudged to Ibberson. And for freehand drawing I have placed Barrett first and Dence second in the higher division; Bond first and Ibberson second in the lower.

The handwriting I consider as generally good, and the freehand drawings were very creditable. The spelling, tested by dictation, I found satisfactory.

From what I saw of the school I should judge the order and tone to be very good indeed.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. STEVENS, M.A., Magd. Coll.

June 10, 1880.

THE CHAIRMAN, who was received with much applause, alluded in feeling terms to the absence of Mr. Grimwade, and expressed sympathy with him in his affliction. He (Mr. Cuthbertson), in accepting the invitation to take the chair, did so with great pleasure, because he was not asked by strangers, but by those whom he considered his flock, and who had been his comrades-in-arms in educational work for many years. He was deeply interested in the prosperity of the school, and any assistance he could render it was a downright pleasure. Mr. Grimwade had been a true friend of the school from its commencement. He was a hard worker in its interests when hard work was needed. He had helped the school both by giving his time and his money. He had, to use the expression, rocked its cradle, and he was sure that it would have been to him a true joy to be present with them. Speaking of Mr. Allott, that gentleman had given his heart and soul to the work from the moment he assumed the position of head-master. He had the power of gaining the confidence not only of the pupils, but of their parents, and he had made the school one of the institutions in the country of which Nonconformists might be proud. (Applause.) In standing before them that day there were some shadows upon his sky. On the previous day he was looking at some of the boys playing cricket, and as he saw their happiness, not only did he wish for youth again, but he felt he was looking on then simply as a spectator. A little time ago he felt he had a living relation to the school. It was a great grief to him to separate himself from his church in Bishop's Stortford, and to be sundered from the school. He could only thank God for the continuous spirit of Christian honour and principle that had characterised the Bishop's Stortford School from its commencement. (Hear, hear.) On the Sabbath-day it was an inspiration to him, time after time, to help on Mr. Allott in making the boys educated, Christian, English gentlemen, and he believed that they had largely succeeded in this. (Applause.) He had now the honour to introduce to them the member of Parliament for Coventry, one bearing a name certainly honoured among the Free Churches of England, and, he believed, also honoured even beyond that limit—Mr. W. H. Wills, of Bristol. (Applause.) He begged in the name of the directors to thank him for his presence.

Mr. W. H. Wills, M.P., then distributed the prizes as follows:—

## THE PRIZE LIST.

FORM VI.—1. C. D. Whittaker (Harlow), Young's Concordance; 2. W. B. Hayward (Ongar), History of American Literature.

FORM V.—1. E. C. Duchesne (Bishop Stortford), the Leopard Shakespeare; 2. R. H. Wood (Clapham), Nature's Teachings.

FORM IV.—1. T. J. Wood (Sevenoaks), John the Baptist—Dr. Reynolds; 2. A. Davy (Eltham), Voyage in the Sunbeam—Mrs. Brassey.

FORM UPPER III.—1. T. W. Stuchbery (Maidenhead), Forster's Essays; 2. C. Chapman (Standon), Stories from Homer—Church.

FORM LOWER III.—1. F. O. Friston (London), The Superhuman Origin of the Bible—H. Rogers; 2. F. E. Duchesne (Bishop Stortford), Longfellow's Poems.

FORM UPPER II.—1. E. Theobald (Norwich), Stories from Virgil—Church; 2. J. T. Lewis (Nottingham), Shakespeare.

FORM LOWER II.—1. A. G. Smart (Haverhill), Sun, Moon, and Stars—Gibberne; 2. H. G. Ingold (Bishop Stortford), Wordsworth's Poems.

FORM REMOVE.—1. B. E. Sadd (Maldon), Bewick's Fables; 2. F. G. Smart (Haverhill), Goldsmith's Poems.

FORM I.—1. W. F. Brown (Park-lane, London), Memoirs of a Brother—Hughes; 2. W. Harvey (Bishop Stortford), Milton's Poems.

GOOD CONDUCT PRIZE.—C. H. Newsam (Lincoln), Life and Works of St. Paul—Farrar.

SPECIAL GOOD CONDUCT PRIZE.—L. C. Cropper (King's Lynn), Moore's Irish Melodies, illustrated by D. Macleise, R.A. Presented by W. H. Wills, Esq., M.P.

MUSIC.—T. J. Wood (Sevenoaks), Life and Labours of Mr. Brassey; and F. F. Everett (Swaffham), Epic of Hades.

DRAWING.—1. F. W. Barrett (London), Flaxman's Designs; 2. W. B. Smith (Potton), The Angler's Souvenir—Fisher.

READING.—W. B. Anstey (Kelvedon), Greek and Roman Antiquities—Rich.

SPELLING.—F. E. Bartholomew (Waltham-stow), Jean Ingelow's Poems.

WRITING.—H. G. Ibberson (Cambridge), Life of Turner—Hamerton.

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZE.—W. S. Colman (Peterborough), a Greek Testament—presented by the Herts Congregational Union.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZE.—W. B. Hayward (Ongar), The Teacher's Bible.

SPECIAL PRIZE.—J. W. Ewing (Kenninghall), John the Baptist—Dr. Reynolds.

Mr. WILLS then remarked: I can assure you that I come here to-day with feelings of very great pleasure, first of all, because I am happy to comply with the request of my friend Mr. Allott, who I know has his heart most thoroughly in the important work in which he is engaged; and secondly, because having heard, on many occasions, of the very sound and admirable work which was being done by this school, and having never before to-day had the pleasure of being at Bishop's Stortford, I was very glad to come and see for myself what the place and the school are like. I have long looked upon this school as another proof, if such were needed, of that sincere and practical interest in education which the Nonconformist section of the English people have always manifested, and for the greater part of two centuries under the most crushing and painful disadvantages. Now, if you go back as far in the history of England as the time of the Long Parliament and the Commonwealth, you will find that some of the most important positions at the English Universities were then filled by Nonconformist men who were as eminent for their scholarship as they were for their theology. Such men as Owen, and Howe, and Milton, and others who flourished then, were Nonconformists, and I venture to say that they were no disgrace to the Universities with which they were associated. But you know that when the Restoration of Charles II. took place, and a Parliament of Cavalier sentiment was returned, one of the first things that happened was the passing of an Act of Uniformity, which excluded all Nonconformists: not only from the Established Church, but practically also from the Universities. Now, that was a reason which would have amply justified my falling off in the learning or the literary studies of Nonconformists. But we do not find that this was the case, although I think in the year 1713 there was an additional Act passed, which, if anything could have crushed the spirit of the Dissenters of England, and have prevented their giving their sons and their families the elements of a liberal education would have certainly achieved that object.—I mean the Schism Act, which enacted that no person should keep any public or private seminary, or teach or instruct youth as tutor or schoolmaster, unless he had first subscribed the declaration, "I, A. B., do declare that I will conform to the liturgy of the Church of England as by law established," and had obtained a licence from the Archbishop, Bishop, or Ordinary, which licence was rendered void if any other catechism should be taught than that of the Common Prayer Book, or if the person who received it should thereafter be present at any Nonconformist place of worship, three months' imprisonment being affixed as the penalty for a violation of any of the provisions of the Act. What small hope there was of light overspreading from such an organisation may be gathered from the description given in the Times of the condition of affairs in 1750, so far as the adherents of the Establishment were affected. After declaring that "learning and zeal were alike out of favour in its palaces and parsonages," the writer proceeds: "Education, the tenderest of all plants, and the most susceptible of fostering or chilling influences, was then at its lowest. Thousands of grammar schools had been plundered or neglected, or allowed to sink to utter inefficiency; and if the robbers were men of genial character, as robbers can easily be, and kept good tables, the sin was connived at and atoned for." Thanks to the legal decision which had been secured in their favour, owing to the sturdy resistance of Dr. Philip Doddridge, the Nonconformists, even in those days of their feebleness, had manifested their interest in the work of education by establishing institutions for ministerial training, and in various ways extending that benefit to others. "A large part of even the superior education of the country," is the testimony of the Times, "was in the hands of Nonconformists, the descendants of those whom the Act of Uniformity had driven out. Under those disadvantages, if the Nonconformists of the last generation were, to a certain extent, wanting in sweetness and in light, I do not think it is for the descendants of those who excluded them from the national universities to taunt them with the results of that impolitic action. What the expulsion of the Huguenots proved to be to the history of France, that in a similar way was the expulsion of the Presbyterian and Independent party from the Church and from the universities. It has affected, I believe, the Church far more than it has the Nonconformists. I believe that it has been a good thing for the Liberal party in England that the Nonconformists of this day have a history to look back upon which has been mixed with so much that is painful. In spite of the disabilities under which they laboured for so many years, they have had the courage, the perseverance, and the honesty to adhere to their principle, and to achieve that position

which they now enjoy. Education is a question to which a great deal of attention is naturally directed in the present day. We have become aware of its necessity and its advantages, and we have had to deal with it recently by very important legislation. Now, all growth is imperceptible. If we look at a plant from day to day, it is impossible to trace its development; but if we look at what it is at the beginning of spring, and the development it has made by the end of summer, we get some idea of the processes through which nature works. So in education. If we look back some 40 years, we become aware of the great strides which education has taken in this country, and of the very important progress which it has made in almost every department. There is scarcely, perhaps, more difference between the dame school of 40 years ago and the Board School of the present day, than there is between the old classical school of 40 years ago and our public schools of to-day. Education when some of us were boys was much more a matter of being crammed with a certain number of facts and dates than it is, happily, to-day. Then the object of the teacher in too many cases was to see how much could be crammed into the pupil's mind. Now my friend, Mr. Allott, and men who sympathise with him would feel that this was a very injudicious course to adopt. They would rather strengthen and develop the mind and enable it to assimilate for itself that information and knowledge by which it may feed and grow. The scope of education, too, I think, has very greatly widened within the last generation. This, perhaps, is owing to various causes. We have had the country covered with a net work of railways; we have had, through the introduction of free trade, a vastly extended commerce with the Continent; and we have had great intercourse with all parts of Europe. Then this has naturally developed a very largely increased demand for an acquaintance with modern languages. Speaking as one who has been all his life largely engaged in foreign business, I can say to the lads whom I see before me to-day that in looking back on my own school career, there is nothing of which I am more painfully conscious now than of the great loss which, all through life, I have sustained by not availing myself more largely of the opportunities of becoming conversant with French and German more thoroughly than I did when the power was within my reach. Then, again, we had during the last generation a great development of manufactures in England. We have had results brought out in chemistry and electricity that have revolutionised the old manufactures. Therefore at the present day, if a lad intends to make his mark as a manufacturer, there is scarcely any department of business into which he can enter in which an intimate and thorough knowledge of chemistry and technical science is not of the very greatest and first importance. These facts have, I think, tended very materially to develop the modern side in our public schools, and they have induced a very much wider style of education than was common in England in the days of our fathers. There is no reason, that I know of, and I should be exceedingly sorry to see it, why Greek and Latin should take a secondary place in our schools. I believe there is no training that the mind of a boy can go through which is superior to the training which is derived from the study of the grammar of Greek and Latin; but, at the same time, I do not see that education should be any longer confined to them. The more the principles of education can be broadened, the more the foundations of education can be strengthened; the better it will be for us and for those who come after us when they enter the actual business of life. There is one thing that I think all who are interested in the education of the young should feel a very strong interest in, and that is the extension of university education. I know that it is believed by many men whose opinion is entitled on many subjects to great respect, that if a lad is intended for business, three years at a university is so much lost time; but I am convinced, from an experience going over many years, and looking back upon many with whose careers I have been intimately acquainted, that if a lad is animated by thoroughly sound principle, and by a desire to get on in the world, the extra period allotted him for study at Oxford or Cambridge is of the greatest advantage to him in after life. There are, of course, many to whom it is impossible that such a continuation should be granted at the close of their school career; but whenever that advantage can be conceded, even if some sacrifice is required for it, it is well worth it. The close connection which exists between the public schools of England and the Universities has been eminently successful in one thing, and that is, in providing masters of the highest character, and the attention which the Government of the country has given to primary education in England has also secured for the public elementary schools teachers who are thoroughly well trained in their profession. But between these two extremes of education there are schools of an intermediate class, and I think it will be a happy day for this country when the teachers of intermediate



schools have arrived at some plan by which all the men who are engaged in tuition in England shall have the endorsement of some kind of certificate which shall be a proof not of their personal knowledge but of their power in teaching; because it very often happens that a man may be as full of learning as an egg is full of meat, and yet he may be utterly incapable of imparting that knowledge to those with whom he is brought in contact. Looking back on my own school days it is not unworthy of remark that the man to whom I feel that I owe, perhaps, more than to any other under whom I was placed, was a master who, although singularly deficient in the extent of his knowledge, yet had such a command of all he had acquired, and such a happy manner of imparting it, that I believe every boy who spent a couple of terms in his class-room really made greater progress than they would have made under other masters who were infinitely superior in personal knowledge and in attainments which they possessed. I am speaking, I suppose, to-day to several boys who will be leaving at the end of this term. Although it is not unnatural you should be looking forward with some degree of pleasure to the conclusion of your school career, I hope you will not for one moment indulge in the idea that your learning has been completed. I trust you will feel that up to to-day you have only been engaged in digging out the foundations and marking out the plan of the building which you shall lay upon those lines in after years. You must recollect that the character of the structure which you will raise upon those foundations depends very much upon yourselves. If you build in an honest and truthful spirit, and with a desire that the structure you raise shall be one of dignity and beauty, you will, no doubt, have your reward; but if you work on from hand to mouth, if instead of keeping to the lines which have been laid down here, you waste your energies, and instead of following any complete line of study, you just occupy your time in desultory reading, you may depend upon it that the result in future years will be one of disappointment and regret to yourselves. You are going out into the world. It is not likely that all of you, or even a large portion of you, will achieve positions of either social, political, or literary distinction. I do not think for one moment that it would be for your happiness that you should have that aim. It may be that to some of you distinctions will come in after years, and I hope that if that is the case it will not be because you have persistently sought that distinction, but because the work in which you have been engaged has been so honestly and thoroughly done that the distinction has come as a natural and unsought result. There is one distinction that is open to you all, and that is by an honest, self-denying, self-forgetful life, by thinking of others rather than of yourselves, by working for those around you, by endeavouring to convey to those who have not been so favoured, some of the advantages which have fallen to your lot, and by a persistent adherence to those principles of religion, of honour, and of truth, which have been taught you here, you may be certain, whatever may be your success in other departments of life in the end, to win the good opinion, the confidence, and the respect of those who are the most honest, the most worthy of the men among whom your lot is cast. (Applause.)

The Rev. R. ALLIOTT made a statement, in the course of which he said that, as far as University work was concerned, the school had done a plucky thing. They had had lectures in connection with the Cambridge University Scheme for two years, and other lectures were to be given on the English poets. Thirty had passed out of a school of 130 boys, which he had no doubt would be considered very creditable.

The Rev. Dr. BAUCZ, who was received with loud applause, then addressed the pupils and parents. In doing so he said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, and last, but not least, boys—I feel already as if I were a partner in this concern, because of your very hearty welcome to me, who am a perfect stranger in these parts. I have come here from the far North to the East, the fabled source of wisdom, more as a learner than a teacher, to see your fine buildings, your beautiful ways and works. And I find that in one respect you differ very much from the college with which I have been so long connected. At Huddersfield College we get one man to do the work assigned to three here. (Laughter.) By the economy of concentration our chairman for the year distributes the prizes and addresses the pupils and friends. Your division of labour leads to multiplication of speeches. And I fear that these fine fellows before me suffering from this grievous inflection will be now wishing that we would believe, with Thomas Carlyle, that silence is golden and speech only silver, and inwardly misquoting the Royal Preacher, "Of making many speeches there is no end; and much speechification is a weariness of the flesh." (Laughter.) There is an old proverb, "An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of clergy"—a very serious reflection upon the heavy, weighty character of clerical utterances. (Laughter.) I must not, therefore, keep you very long from the wit and welcome of your mothers, who are waiting to embrace

you, and to speak their congratulations or sympathy according to your success or failure in the prize list. Those who have got prizes I heartily congratulate. Receive and wear your honours meekly. Don't be prigs, proud, conceited, self-complaisant fellows, like that celebrated sweet saint of the nursery calendar, Johannes Horner, who, sitting in his niche, pulled out of the pie the largest plum, saying, "What a good boy am I!" (Laughter.) Don't be young Pharisees, learning your lessons and winning your honours "to be seen of men," otherwise you have got all your reward, and precious little good will it do you. ("Hear," and laughter.) But let these school rewards, so hardly and deservedly won, be not only the proofs of good work and fair ability, but the pledge and promise of even better and higher work in years to come. (Applause.) Those of you who have not got prizes, accept my condolence. The experience is not pleasant, even if some of you are accustomed to it. (Laughter.) But if you have worked well and done your best, you have your reward in a good conscience, in the approval of your masters, and acquired habits of patient continuance in well-doing. (Hear, hear.) "In all labour there is profit." Possibly, if any absolute standard of work and worth could be applied some of you would have been loaded with books. But in war, and trade, and competitions, "Time and chance happen to all." "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." All the best clergymen are not made deans nor archbishops, and all the best citizens are not, like our honoured chairman, made M.P.s. Don't despair. "Nil desperandum." You know that a first-rate player at cricket may sometimes be bowled out very early, but he takes his duck's-egg quietly, with the spoon of patience, and next innings he comes out triumphantly with the highest score and three times three cheers. (Applause.) One thing I always admire on these occasions—that is, the magnanimity and heartiness with which the victors are applauded, both by their successful and unsuccessful companions. Though I fancy here and there I saw a pensive face, which indicated disappointment—I have not detected envy, malice, or jealousy. (Applause.) I have seen no dark, frowning Cain nourishing a spirit of revenge against his more acceptable brother Abel. (Laughter.) You are learning one of the sweet uses of adversity—magnanimity and generosity towards more fortunate rivals. Remember that to-day great lessons are learnt, though none are set or heard—lessons in gentlemanly behaviour and Christian temper and character—quite as important as book lore. (Hear, hear.) Every hour you spend with your class-fellows, whether in the playground or in your bedroom, is a seed-time of good or evil, and the unpaid incidental education of companionship is often more indelible than, and sometimes as valuable as, the paid and recognised teaching of the master. The free friction of youthful minds is as helpful to genius and character as the formal appliances of teachers. I hope you elder boys—the captain and leaders of the school—are and will be examples to the younger boys in all that is noble, truthful, pure, and honourable. Let there be no swearing or foul language heard out of doors, when the eye and ear of the master are not upon you. Condescend to no meanness nor duplicity, be characterised by the utmost transparency and truthfulness. "Let your Yea be Yea, and your Nay, Nay." Ever speak and act that Mr. Alliott may be able to say to you, as Dr. Arnold to his boys at Rugby, "Of course, if you say it, I believe your word." Let your looks and language be pure and virtuous. What a shame and responsibility if any of these little boys should date his first evil thoughts and earliest downward steps into vice from acquaintance with any of you. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Some months since there were painful and alarming rumours that the young sailor princes, the Queen's grandchildren, had been tattooed with ugly, indelible marks in a frolicsome lark by their shipmates. And terrible were the lamentations of the newspapers and relatives over the stigmata in the royal flesh. But what are mere spots or blemishes in the skin compared with stains of guilt or taints of corruption in the soul? Woe be unto you if you by any means, by word or deed, sow the seeds of evil in the mind of a brother or fellow-student. In the sight of God, as well as to the heart of every mother of them, these lads are princes of priceless value. Let their honour and virtue be dear in your esteem. Let your conversation be a fountain of living water, not as a poisoned well. (Applause.) I congratulate you, boys, on the superior advantages you possess over what some of us enjoyed in our youth. Better rooms for study and sleep, better masters, better food, longer holidays—(laughter and applause)—better method of teaching, and better modes of discipline and chastisement. (Renewed laughter.) It is said of Jacob that he "dwelt in the land wherein his father was a stranger"; and in means of acquiring knowledge you dwell in a land of privilege unspeakably superior to your fathers. I scarcely dare tell you of scenes and sufferings I have witnessed in my early days; how I have seen boys stripped and caned from one end of the school to the other, and, alas! often by a hazel-rod which the

unhappy victim had himself cut for the master's use. Thank God, and the growing intelligence of the age, the days of men like "Plagus Orbilius," who birched Horatius in Rome for not knowing his Homer, are gone by, and there has risen up another race of masters who are not like the professors in "Sartor Resartus," who "knew this much of the human soul, that it had a faculty called memory, and could be acted on through the muscular integument by appliance of birch rods." (Laughter.) Those painstaking men—(laughter)—striking illustrations of belief in not sparing the rod, and in not sparing their pupils, better answering to the name of paidotribes than paidagogos, have given place to men who make teaching a divine vocation and a delight to themselves and to their pupils—(applause)—men who do not drive learning mechanically by extreme means through the skin into reluctant brains—(laughter)—but who awaken intelligence, kindle thought, and inspire enthusiasm, who recognise that the true purpose of education is not merely to impart knowledge, learn facts and dates, but to whet the mental instrument for learning, to teach to think, not to lade the young tree with borrowed fruit, but to teach it to grow and bear fruit of its own kind. (Applause.) I rejoice to see your great success in the Cambridge examinations. You ought, with so many boarders, to pass a large proportion of the upper forms. The test is a fair one. Such results are not attainable by mere coaching and cramming apart from genuine culture. I have a righteous horror of cramming. It cramps and clogs the free action of the mind. What is the use of knowing the dates of all the battles that ever were fought, or all the great events that ever happened—if in the feat of learning those dates the mind is incapacitated for fighting life's battle or being the author of one great event? Cramming unfits for business; much to unlearn, and the mind has to get disgorged of the plethora of undigested raw material. Such youths with swollen, dropical minds remind men of the classical mouse which had in a lean condition squeezed itself into the barley bin, and so filled itself with the grains that, when it attempted to return, it found exit impossible, and the weasel suggested, "Lean you entered and lean you must return." (Laughter.) You who are leaving the school, keep up as much as possible of your acquired knowledge, and pursue one or two branches farther, as your time, and business, and profession will permit. A little attention to the now bright, sharp instinct will keep it from rusting. Let the best qualities of mind here developed be shown in your new life and the wider, freer school of world energy, diligence, application, system, thoroughness. Remember mere cleverness, genius, book-learning, will not suffice for success; the great requisite is plodding, pushing, perseverance—persistent and patient continuance in well-doing. (Applause.) I have great faith, like John Foster, in a ruling passion, in having a fixed purpose and resolute determination, assuring yourself that you have a good object, and then pursuing it as a sportsman afoot—through hill and dale, wood and brake. You may be or do almost anything you choose, in reason. Not what you like, but what you choose. Not *quid volo, cupio, desidero*, but *quid malo, opto, eligo*. Not the mere exclamation of an utinam—I would it were so; but the heartfelt *neccesso est*—necessity is laid upon me; it must and shall be so. Wishes and desires are mere animal instincts, of the earth earthy, natural, spontaneous, and often of little value morally; but choice is a deliberate, divine act, of the very essence of morality. Your desires may be many, evanescent, conflicting, contradictory; but your choice must be one. Ask God to help you to keep likes and wishes in subjection, and from the many wishes to make the one right choice. When your father gives you a shilling on your birthday, or peradventure, in a fit of generosity, half-a-crown, it is astonishing what a crop of desires will grow on the limited circle of those coins. You think of 100 things you would like to buy—especially little boys—(laughter)—but you have but one shilling, and you must choose out of the many likes, whether it shall go for a book, or a ball, or sweetmeats, &c. All your life is the solution of the problem of choice—how you spend your shilling—whether you get value received; whether you have made the best of your time and talents and opportunities. Your circumstances are favourable, and you have a start in life. But even if it were not so, don't blame circumstances and ancestry if you fail. History is replete with instances of divinely-gifted men,

"Who break their birth's invidious bar,  
And grasp the skirts of happy chance,  
And break the blows of circumstance,  
And grapple with their evil star."

(Applause.) Josiah Wedgwood, the noted potter of Burslem, "who converted a rude and inconsiderable manufacture into an elegant art and an important branch of national commerce," was not a favoured child of fortune. Though a vessel chosen to honour, he was a piece of the commonest clay. The youngest of a family of thirteen, he was put to earn his bread, when eleven years of age, in the trade of his father at the wheel, as a thrower; then had small-pox—the dregs of that horrible disease settled in

the leg, which had to be amputated; and yet that maimed and crippled lad has achieved for himself immense renown; and Heine, the great German scholar and professor, who produced a revolution in classical literature by his editions of the Latin poets, was throughout the greater part of his life beset with extremest poverty. The eldest of a poor weaver's family he actually had to gather empty pea-shells, and boil them for his food; and while he was editing Tibullus, had his bed on the floor, and two folios for his pillow. Such instances—and they might be indefinitely multiplied, show the majesty of soul, the omnipotence of a wise determination. But seek not merely great acquisitions of knowledge and success in business; seek the perfecting and crowning of your entire manhood with the diviner graces of piety and reverence. What are all the gifts of genius and knowledge and money, if not crowned and sanctified by the grace and fear of God? Whilst you hate all cant and hypocrisies, seek to be true men of God, taught of God, disciples of the Master, never ashamed of Christ. One has said, "The mind is the man and the knowledge of the mind. A man is but what he knoweth." I cannot accept the dictum; it gives too much prominence to the intellect. I believe the saying of the Old Book, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Or as this is expanded and expounded by the bard of my native land, Burns—

"It's no in titles nor in rank;  
It's no in wealth like Lunnnon bank,  
To purchase peace and rest.  
It's no in makin' muckle mair,  
It's no in books, it's no in leair,  
To make us truly blest."  
"If happiness have not her seat  
And centre in the breast,  
We may be wise, or rich, or great,  
But never can be blest.  
Nae treasures, nae pleasures  
Could make us happy lang;  
The heart's aye the part aye  
That makes us right or wrang."

(Applause.) I should like to say a word to parents. A Scotch divine, in summing up his discourse when addressing parents, was wont to divide them into two classes—first, married people who had children, and, in the second place, those who had no children. (Laughter.) I will divide the parents also into two classes—first, those who have boys at school, and those who do not have them at the school, but who have boys. Those of you who have not boys at this school, be sure and send them when they are ready. (Laughter.) Be thankful you have such, and keep them at school as long as you can. Do not let them go away too early. Let them go on until the age of 16 or 17; for remember this: it is not merely to make money they are sent into the world; it is that they are to be men, citizens and Christians; and if they are to be so they must have a liberal education, and when they go forth into the world they will in all probability succeed, and will have that which will crown and grace their success; they will be enabled to use their learning and their money wisely, and to enter into those positions of distinguished honour to one of which a gentleman here (Mr. Wills) has been very properly promoted. (Hear, hear.) In order to your success, you will not only require to be good scholars, but to be what God has meant you to be, good men and true. (Loud applause.)

Mr. W. B. HAYWARD proposed a vote of thanks to the head master and his staff. In doing so he said that as soon as his boys were old enough he sent them to the school. Some of them had been there over eight years, and he had been satisfied in every way with the treatment they had received. It was the name of Mr. Alliott that first attracted his attention to the school. He impressed upon parents the desirability of not taking the boys from the school at the end of the present term. If they were doing anything at all in the school they ought to remain to the end of the year. He was pleased to bear his testimony to the efficiency of the other masters, and to the great attention that had been bestowed on the scholars by the matron (Mrs. Schaeffer). (Applause.)

The Rev. W. CURRY, in seconding the motion, expressed the pleasure it gave him at being present. He thought that the school and similar schools were doing their very utmost to cope with what was going on on a very large scale in the metropolis or in large provincial towns. He was a manager of one of the schools in the Hackney district of London, and he wished to tell those he was addressing that some of the boys in the Board schools, especially in the Bethnal-green district, sat with no shoes on their feet, some of them with scarcely a stocking, and with very scant and ragged clothing, but yet they had as intelligent looks and eyes as keen with enthusiasm as those which he had seen that morning. He congratulated the scholars on the splendid position in which Providence had placed them in sending them to such a school as they found themselves in. He congratulated them on the enthusiasm they had displayed. He asked them to culture that enthusiasm and to keep it warm in their nature, for as they went forth into the world they would require it on more occasions than one. It was a thing that did not always stop with boys. They would grow up to be young men, and if they preserved their enthusiasm it would



turn out to them to be a valuable thing in the life they would hereafter live. (Hear, hear.) If he had any boys big enough and had the means to enable him to send them to Bishop's Stortford—(laughter)—he would give Mr. Alliot an opportunity of seeing what he could make of them. He had the good fortune, however, to have six girls, and he still hoped to see one of his boys some day or other in the Bishop's Stortford school, taking a prize. He was sure the parents would all join with him in the prayer that God would spare such a good man and true as Mr. Alliot to be head master of the school for many years to come. He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and esteemed it a great pleasure to have taken part in the proceedings of the day.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of thanks to the matron. Those of them who knew the inner working of the school, and the ease and pleasurableness with which all its operations were conducted, would know how largely that depended upon Mrs. Schaeffer. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

Mr. ALLIOTT, in returning thanks for the compliment paid to Mrs. Schaeffer, himself, and staff, spoke of the matron's thorough devotion, which must afford happiness to herself in seeing what a salutary influence it exercised over every one of them. (Applause.) As to the assistant masters, they were men worthy of honour, and lived in the esteem and affection of the boys themselves. (Applause.) He expressed his regret that the school was about to lose the services of two of them, and paid a high tribute to their character and abilities. The past year or two had been hard times in the country's life, and also in school life; but he was glad to say that the number of scholars had not diminished. He impressed upon parents the necessity of sending their boys to school in their earlier days. A greater influx of these boys was wanted, because the preliminary education of boys was as important as the last days of it. (Hear, hear.) There were hundreds and thousands of children belonging to the middle class of this country whose preliminary education was simply a disgrace, and every means ought to be taken to remedy such an evil. (Hear, hear.)

The parents and friends then adjourned to the play-room, where they partook of a substantial luncheon.

The Rev. W. CUTHBERTSON again presided.

The health of the Queen having been proposed and loyally responded to, and a verse of the National Anthem having been sung,

The Rev. W. ROBERTS, of Holloway, proposed the health of Mr. Wills, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Bruce. He expressed the great pleasure which he felt from the fact that the former gentleman was now in Parliament. Christian gentlemen were sometimes disposed to stand aside from public affairs, but to those who had stated that view to him he had always said, "If you can honourably and capably fill any public position you owe it to Christianity to show that Christianity does not diminish, but intensifies your faculties, and if you stand side by side with other men and be a Christian, your actions will speak louder than words." He was delighted to see that a son of that house which had so long been known for their liberality and generosity, not only in the Nonconformist denomination, but on all sides, was now in the House of Commons. He had been told that there were more Nonconformists and Christian men in that House at the present time than had ever been known before. Although questions of religion were not much debated there, yet the influence of Christian men taking part in the discussions on the different questions that arose must be eminently advantageous, for, as an American had said, "Character teaches over our heads."

Mr. Wills had given them all something to think about, and, as had been well said, the parent of every action was a thought. His friend Mr. Bruce was a greater man than even his doctorship, and was as great before he became a doctor as he had been since. He apologised for the few words which he had uttered, but there was nothing in the world that human nature liked better than to hear men speak, unless it was to hear ladies speak—not in public. (Laughter.) Mr. Bruce's address was a very valuable one, full of honest, manly, straightforward counsel, and thoroughly free from any approach to a trace of cant. Cant religion was worse than no religion. When Mr. Bruce told the boys to be manly, gentlemanly, Christian, and not to be ashamed of Jesus Christ, while at the same time they were discreet in their conversation in the playground and in their rooms, he gave them instruction as valuable as that which Mr. Alliot himself imparted to them. He was much pleased when he heard the boys applaud the name of Mrs. Schaeffer. When he himself was at school there was a capital matron there, sufficiently old to be matronly to the pupils and sufficiently young to be interesting to them. (Laughter.) Slight and safe medicines were administered to them occasionally, and the number of cuts and wounds, and chilblains, and little ailments that the boys used to have, and for which the matron would prescribe and give remedies with her own hands, was something wonderful. (Laughter.) Every one knew how genial and kindly Mr. Alliot was, and the

atmosphere of the school was healthy and pleasant. It was a very great thing to make a boy's school days sunshiny, for he would have plenty of rough things to encounter in the world.

The Rev. D. DAVIS (of Cheshunt) seconded the proposal. In doing so he expressed the pleasure which he felt at finding Christianity so well represented in the House of Commons at the present time. The other day Dr. Reynolds told him that one of the leading members of the Opposition once said to him that they were all quite sure when Mr. Gladstone was present one of them at least had said his prayers that morning. He regretted that there was no representative of Cheshunt College present at that anniversary, for it would be a good thing to bring the colleges and the schools into closer contact. It might lead some of the very best Nonconformist families to devote their sons to the ministry.

The proposal having been cordially responded to,

Mr. W. H. WILLS, M.P., said he had been for the last quarter of a century intimately acquainted with Nonconformist school work in England. His father was one of the founders of the school at Taunton, and on his death the committee appointed him (the speaker) a vice-president. He was an old Mill-hill boy himself, and for the last ten years had taken rather an active part as one of the Court of Governors there. Speaking as one who had had a good deal to do with young fellows entering a large business house, he could tell parents that it was a mistake to suppose it was any advantage to take boys away from school very early. A merchant's counting house in London could afford to give a much larger salary to a lad who entered it at eighteen than to one who entered it at sixteen. The latter would very likely play the fool for two years, whereas the habits of the former would be better formed; he would be altogether more consolidated, and would be worth more in the market.

The Rev. Dr. BRUCE said he had taken a very deep interest in the Huddersfield College for the last twenty-five years. That was an undenominational institution upon a Scriptural basis, and he was happy to find that the Bishop's Stortford School, though on a Nonconformist basis, was carried on in an undenominational spirit.

The Rev. Dr. KEWER WILLIAMS proposed prosperity to the school in a highly amusing and characteristic speech.

The Rev. GEORGE SINGLETON seconded the proposal, which was warmly responded to.

A great number of the friends then left for the train, but others remained some time longer in order to pay a visit to the girls' school, where tea was provided for them.

#### THE NONCONFORMIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION IN PEEL PARK, BRADFORD.

A DEMONSTRATION on an unrivalled scale in Yorkshire, took place on Saturday last, when the Nonconformist Sunday-schools of Bradford and the adjoining district assembled in Peel Park, to celebrate the centenary of Robert Raikes. A lavish display of flags around the routes by which the various schools passed and the general aspect of the town evidenced the great interest which was felt by all classes in the proceedings. The following account, for which we are indebted to our excellent contemporary, the *Bradford Observer*, will be read with interest:—

"Two special entrances were set apart for the scholars—one from Otley-road, the other from Lister-lane. From half-past two to twenty minutes past four, these two entrances were engaged, with little intermission, receiving their regular processions of scholars, who filed in, and were immediately marshalled in their proper places, under efficient lieutenantancy. The different bands of scholars were arranged in such order that the young women scholars walked first, and the young men last, thus allowing the little ones of both sexes to occupy the middle position, where they would be most under protection. Each school marched into the park four abreast, and a banner, on both sides of which was inscribed the name of the school, was carried at the head of each separate lot of scholars. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the whole of this great work of marshalling and distributing the 35,000 teachers and scholars who took part in the demonstration was accomplished without a hitch. The scene in the park when all were assembled was indescribably thrilling and impressive. The presence of an immense gathering of children is always a gladdening and elevating sight, but on Saturday the assemblage was altogether of extraordinary proportions, and the occasion one of such exceptional interest, that the spectacle was doubly impressive, and the heart must have been hard indeed which was not stirred with far deeper feelings than mere joy. It was a sight that brought tears to the eyes—that saddened, purified, and exalted. Such a mighty choir has never before been got together in Bradford in all its previous history, rich as that history has been in the services of song. It was a concert that the great conquerors of the ancient world might have thought fitting for the celebration of

the famous victories. Peel Park had often before been given up to gigantic gatherings and rejoicings, but nothing on so grand a scale as this had ever been seen there. With a choir of upwards of 35,000 singers, an audience numbering probably from 50,000 to 60,000, and a suitable place for the comfortable placing, seeing, and hearing of all, such a gigantic concert was constituted as will never be forgotten. In the hollow above the lakes, taking in a large extent of the slope which terminates at the terrace embankment, and bounded on the east and west sides by patches of shrubbery, was formed the singers' inclosure. On the top side of the inclosure was the conductor's rostrum, a 'coign of vantage' eight feet high, and commanding a full view of the whole of the singers. Near the conductor's platform was the large wooden orchestra, in which the bands, the members of the Bradford Festival Choral Society, and the Centenary Choir, numbering together 1,000 performers, took up their position. The fronts of the conductor's rostrum, the orchestra, and the reserved galleries were draped in crimson cloth. On the hill side near the terrace, between the Swiss Cottage and the flight of steps which runs down from the terrace, a large number of reserved seats had been placed, and further reserved seat accommodation was afforded on the south and west sides of the boundary. The following were the bands engaged in the procession, and who volunteered their services in the park:—Baildon, Bingley, Black Dyke, Bradford Artillery Volunteers, Daisy Hill, Great Horton, Greenhouse (Bowling), Haworth, Marriner's (Keighley), Oates Ingram's, Pudsey, Saltaire, Shipley, Stanningley, Wakefield, and the 3rd West York (Bradford) Rifle Volunteers.

"The appearance of the great inclosure when all was ready for the concert beginning was picturesque in the extreme. Every school had its banner uplifted in its midst, and these, though of uniform measurement, were so various in their shades and textures as to present a very pleasing general aspect to the eye, disposed, as they were, at regular intervals throughout the crowd. The scholars, none of whom were under seven years of age, were neatly and tidily dressed, and, with their medals, cards, and favours, looked gay and pleasant, notwithstanding the absence of the much-coveted sunshine. The trees and shrubs in various parts of the ground seemed to rise up in the midst of the people, and gave diversity and beauty to the prospect; while on the hill-sides towards Bolton House, on the long stretch of terrace on the opposite side, and, indeed, over all the higher ground, except in the remote corner above the battery, a great encircling sea of human faces was visible. Anything more generally imposing, and at the same time studiously simple and devoid of the semblance of pageant or show, could not be imagined.

"At about twenty minutes to five Mr. Elias Thomas, president of the Bradford Sunday-school Union, mounted the conductor's rostrum, and in a voice that was distinctly heard over the whole of the inclosure asked the attention of that large assembly while they devoted themselves to singing the praises of Almighty God. Mr. Thomas then presented Mr. Edward Myers, the conductor, with a new *bâton*, on behalf of the Bradford Sunday-school Union, which Mr. Myers accepted, and then took his allotted post amidst the loud cheers of the assembled thousands. The rain had still kept off; indeed, just for a few brief moments the sun managed to get a peep at the scene; but a haze, engendered of heat and damp, spread itself around the landscape, and the upper chambers of the air were still troubled now and then with thunderous murmurings.

"All eyes were now directed towards the conductor, who stood with his large white *bâton* in his hand, ready to lead his forces. A board, on which the word 'Silence' was plainly inscribed, was then held up, and Mr. Myers turned to the band for the preliminary notes of the concert. First of all, there was a roll on the drums. After this signal, the band played a short strain in the key of the tune that was to follow, and afterwards the tune itself—'St. George,' by Sir G. J. Elvey. A board was then hoisted with the announcement, 'All must now sing;' and then, in response to a downward movement of Mr. Myers' *bâton*, there rose to the sky a great, thrilling volume of vocal song, which seemed to stir the very clouds from their lethargy, and all hearts were moved in sympathy. The vast multitude were spell-bound, and scarce a word was spoken until the hymn had been sung to the end, when the feelings of the people found expression in an enthusiastic outburst of applause. The hymn was well sung, considering the immense extent of ground covered by the singers. There was at one or two points a distinct difference between the time of the vocalists near the conductor's platform and that of those who were at the more distant fringes of the inclosure; still the sustaining influence of the bands pulled them together, and they got through some portions with remarkable unity and precision. The second item in the programme, Camidge's 'Sanctus,' was the worst instance of bad time during the afternoon, and rather demoralised the forces, who, however, recovered themselves for the third selection—'Ellacombe,' which tune, by the way, is evidently founded on 'The Vicar of

Bray'—which was rendered with wonderful vigour, the scholars responding with splendid effect to the vigorous movements of the conductor's *bâton*. The *forte* passages were given with real enthusiastic fervour. In the fourth hymn, 'Mylon,' and in the fifth, 'Regent Square,' the singers got, so to speak, into 'better swing,' and succeeded in giving those tunes with telling power. After that the 'Gloria,' from Mozart's *Twelfth Mass*, taxed their abilities to the utmost, but they succeeded in interpreting it with stirring effect. The girls and boys sang the treble part all through, the other parts being left to the choirs. Round upon round of applause followed the singing of this composition. After a few minutes' interval, Mr. Myers again uplifted his magic wand, and the strains of the hymn, 'Blow ye the trumpet, blow,' were heard to the tune, 'Millennium.' Following that, Sullivan's tune, 'Forward! our Watchword,' so fascinating for children, and so effective when given forth by their sweet treble voices, was sung with remarkable spirit. Then came that grand solid old hymn tune, 'Wareham,' to the words 'Jesus shall reign;' after which the Hallelujah Chorus was sung in a manner which showed that the scholars had not only been carefully trained, but possessed those true musical instincts, the exercise of which invests a chorus with a natural majesty and force which seem almost above and beyond art. The people generally joined in this most familiar and most soul-stirring of choruses, and when the last 'hallelujah' had died away it was long before the sounds of applause had ceased. The programme was then brought to a termination by the singing of the National Anthem, followed by three cheers for the Queen, and many times three cheers for the conductor, the waving of handkerchiefs and hats and the shouting being continued for a long time.

"Thus was brought to a conclusion a concert the like of which, in its magnitude and impressiveness, has never before been known in this district. The immense multitude which attended as audience showed its appreciation of the sacredness and impressiveness of the performance by remaining strictly quiet and attentive during the singing of the various selections. The whole affair passed off with great success, and there is a strong reason for gratitude that the elemental fury which later on in the evening burst forth with such turbulent effect, was held back sufficiently long to allow the concert to be gone through without interruption, and to enable the scholars to get back without hurt to their respective schools and homes. No mishap of any kind occurred, as far as we have been able to ascertain. A few persons fainted, overcome by the heat and excitement, but no accident is recorded. The police arrangements appear to have been excellent. Mr. Withers, the chief constable, was present, and a force of fifty men regulated the traffic outside, while sixty police constables, under the direction of Superintendent Laycock and Inspectors Baker and Walker, were in attendance. The main police responsibility, however, was without the gates of the park, where, in directing the course of vehicles and preserving a way open for the coming and going crowds, they rendered very efficient service. The 'marshals' and 'placemen' in the inclosure performed useful work also in directing and arranging for the reception and departure of the 35,000 teachers and scholars entrusted to their charge. The departure of the singers was accomplished with great speed and in fairly good order, and the spectators generally trooped out as if acting under one distinct command, the clearance of the park being effected in a comparatively short space of time. Indeed, when the singing was over, there was no other attraction left in the park. True, the coffee tavern tents were there, and had proved of great value to the hungry and thirsty portion of the multitude, the provision for supplying their wants being very good; but not even cheap and refreshing ginger-beer and lemonade could induce the people to remain any longer. The town was extremely busy during the subsequent portion of the evening.

"It is estimated that upwards of 90,000 persons were present. There were 41,000 tickets sold; £290 11s. 3d. was taken at the gates, which will represent from 10,000 to 12,000 admissions, and the scholars numbered 35,000. It is calculated that, after all expenses are paid, there will be available for distribution *pro rata* amongst the schools taking part in the demonstration a sum of from £1,100 to £1,200. The singing was heard with great distinctness in Manningham, Heaton, Idle, Gillington, and even as far as Baildon. Great praise is due to the organising committee for the admirable manner in which the various arrangements were carried out."

"\* \* We may take the opportunity of noticing here a very fine engraving of Mr. R. Dowling's, 'The Origin of Sunday-schools,' a picture well deserving at any time of reproduction, and especially so now that the subject engages general interest. It is inscribed by permission to the Earl of Shaftesbury. The scene of the artist's design is laid in Hare-lane, in the city of Gloucester, and represents an interview between Mr. Raikes



and the Rev. Thos. Stock, vicar of the parish of St. John the Baptist, Gloucester, with whom originated the institution of Sunday-schools in Great Britain. The principal figures are portraits from authentic sources; and the scene of the interview from drawings recently made on the spot by Mr. Dowling. On either side of Mr. Raikes and his friend, whose faces are striking and benevolent-looking, are groups of children, more or less ragged, engaged in playing at marbles, and various other games, or idling about and quarrelling, on the Sunday afternoon, we suppose; and these groups suggest the aim of the picture, the whole design of which is natural and well worked out. The engraving, which is of large size, being thirty-seven by nineteen inches, and which has been finely produced by Lowenstein, is worthy of taking its place as a permanent art memorial of the Sunday-school Centenary, and when framed will make a handsome wall picture for schools and private dwellings. Copies are supplied for six guineas, four guineas, and one guinea—the latter being prints—by Mr. Reynolds, 27, Colerhorne-road, West Brompton, who offers advantageous arrangements to Sunday-schools.

#### ELECTIONS & ELECTION PETITIONS.

The polling at Lichfield, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the unseating of Colonel Dyott, took place on Thursday. The numbers were:—Col. Levett (C), 578; Sir J. Swinburne (L), 544—majority 34. There is no party change in the representation. At the general election Colonel Dyott was returned by a majority of 16.

Mr. Mark Stewart, the Conservative member for Wigtown, who defeated the Lord Advocate a few weeks ago when the latter sought re-election after accepting office, has not long enjoyed his triumph. His return was petitioned against, and on Wednesday the case for the defence abruptly collapsed, the respondent admitting through his counsel that one of his agents had been guilty of bribery. Thereupon the election was declared void, and Mr. Stewart was mulcted in costs.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland (Liberal) and Captain Milne Home (Conservative) were on Friday nominated for the representation of Berwick. The polling took place on Monday, when Capt. Home was returned by a majority of two (584 to 582). There were three doubtful votes on each side, but the Sheriff allowed them. There were seven bad and disallowed votes, and two rejected, but the rejection was objected to by the Lord Advocate. There was great excitement in the town, but good order prevailed.

The Liberals of East Suffolk are about to present Mr. E. L. Everett with a testimonial in consideration of his services in contesting the constituency at the general election. The testimonial will assume the form of a portrait, by an Ipswich artist.

It is said that the return of Mr. Lehmann, the recently elected member for Evesham, will be petitioned against on the ground of bribery, and that the Conservative candidate claims the seat.

Judgment was delivered on Saturday in the petition against the return of Mr. Dodson and the Hon. Mr. Beilby Lawley for Chester. Counsel for both respondents admitted that they could not resist the evidence of bribery by the Liberal agents, but repudiated responsibility on behalf of both members. Mr. Justice Manisty, in delivering judgment, said it was impossible to ignore the evidence of the payment of expenses and wages to out-voters. He expressed greatest sympathy with the respondents, who were ignorant of the acts of the members of the Liberal association. Still, they had no other course open but to declare to the Speaker that the election had been conducted by illegal means, and that both members were duly unseated. Mr. Justice Manisty concurred, and expressed his sympathy with the respondents. Mr. Dodson and Hon. Beilby Lawley were in court and heard the decision.

It will be interesting to some of our readers to learn that the Rev. Reuben Thomas, of Boston, U.S.A., preached at Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, last Sunday evening, and is to preach at Wycliffe Chapel both morning and evening of Sunday next.

THE REV. E. PAXTON HOOD, who recently resigned the pastorate of Cavendish Chapel, Manchester, on Sunday, commenced a three months' ministry in the Hulme Town Hall, of that city. There was a large congregation. Before giving out his text, "Be ye also enlarged," 2 Cor. vi. 13, Mr. Hood remarked: "In some senses I feel this to be perhaps the most painful service—the most painful religious service—I ever held in my life. It is pleasing to look upon the encouragement of this congregation, but it is the first instance in a life which now has long passed its meridian, and in the course of many years passed in the ministry, in which I could possibly be suspected of being the leader of a division. It cannot be a pleasant thing to think that we have left a locality—a spot set apart to the service of God, especially—the place of my pastorate, the place of your membership, either of the church or of the congregation—by the necessity which has been thrust upon us. There is nothing, therefore, for it but to adopt the motto which is given to us by the apostle, and which I have announced as the topic of the day: 'Let us go forth.' I was compelled to go forth from my pulpit in one of the most beautiful and satisfying structures in this town. Neither honour, usefulness, nor happiness can exist without freedom, and I resigned."

#### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

THE Wesleyan Conference began its sessions in City-road Chapel at half-past nine on Tuesday morning last. The Rev. B. Gregory presided. At his right on the platform were the Revs. Dr. Rigg, Dr. Osborn, Dr. Jobson, and other ex-presidents; and at his left the members of the Secretariat. About 800 ministers were present. According to a resolution passed a year ago the sittings in the chapel were apportioned first to chairmen of districts and other officials, and then to the ministers in order of seniority. After the customary hymn had been sung, beginning,

"And are we yet alive,  
And see each other's face,"

prayer was offered by the Revs. A. McAulay and A. French, B.A.

A letter was read from the Rev. John Farrar, now the senior member of the Legal Hundred, begging to be excused attendance on account of sickness. It was resolved that a letter of respectful sympathy be addressed to Mr. Farrar and to the Rev. S. Coley, who also is unwell.

#### THE LEGAL HUNDRED.

The Secretary then announced that four vacancies had occurred in the hundred through death. Of these the first and third were to be filled by election on nomination, and the second and fourth by election from among the forty-eight ministers who have travelled forty years or upwards. Three vacancies had also occurred by superannuation, and would be filled in the same way. Dr. Smith expressed his joy that City-road Chapel, after the recent fire, had been renewed, not superseded. As a recognition of his services in this work and in the pulpit and on the platform, he begged to nominate the Rev. John Baker, M.A. Dr. Punshon proposed the Rev. F. W. Macdonald; Mr. Hellier named the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, a Fellow of the Royal Society; Mr. McAulay the Rev. T. B. Stephenson, B.A., whom he characterised as a faithful and able minister, a successful Christian philanthropist, and as having rendered great service to the Thanksgiving Fund. Dr. Rigg proposed the Rev. D. J. Waller, and Dr. Pope the Rev. E. H. Tindall, senior secretary of the Chapel Fund. Mr. W. O. Simpson proposed the Rev. W. Wilson, formerly a faithful missionary in Fiji, and now an effective preacher and administrator at home. The following was the result of the voting:—The Revs. John Baker, M.A., William Wilson, T. Bowman Stephenson, B.A., and W. H. Dallinger, F.R.S., were elected on nomination, and were called upon briefly to acknowledge the honour; and the Revs. Henry Hasking, Samuel Walker, and Thomas Brooks were chosen on the ground of seniority.

#### ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Conference next proceeded to elect the president. The election is by ballot, those ministers only voting who have travelled ten years. The following was the result, omitting several names to whom fewer than ten votes were given:—W. O. Simpson, 10; G. W. Olver, B.A., 13; M. C. Osborn, 16; B. Hellier, 16; Dr. Osborn, 22; Richard Roberts, 31; T. McCullagh, 49; W. T. Ratcliffe, 52; Charles Garrett, 54; E. G. Jenkins, M.A., 281. By a virtually unanimous vote the Rev. M. C. Osborn was re-elected secretary.

#### WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.

The ex-President then called the newly-elected President to the chair, and, shaking him warmly by the hand, he said—"My dear Mr. Jenkins, I feel it the crowning honour of my office to devolve that office upon you. I feel it an honour that in the roll of Presidents my name should appear between that of James Harrison Rigg and Ebenezer Evans Jenkins." He then referred to the rare and manifold gifts with which the Head of the Church had been pleased to endow his successor. He spoke of his clear, incisive, vigorous intellect; his diction crystalline and pure; the grace that had been given him to devote those gifts to the Divine service; and to the success which had crowned his labours at home and abroad, in departmental and in circuit work. He was sure his election would be specially grateful to their missionary brethren. The news that Mr. Jenkins had succeeded to the chair occupied by such missionaries as Joseph Taylor, Robert Young, William Arthur, and William Shaw, would awaken a thrill of pleasure and gratitude in the bosom of many a hard-working missionary. Mr. Jenkins had, among many other qualifications for his office, indomitable good-temper and a penetrating and far-reaching voice. But even he would find the duties imposed upon him arduous, and would rejoice to feel himself supported by the prayers of the Methodist people and by the counsels of his predecessors. He then handed to him the insignia of the presidential office, Mr. Wesley's Bible—a symbol that all true Methodist preaching is based on Holy Scripture—and the Conference seal, and called upon him to occupy Mr. Wesley's own chair, a chair occupied by the president of every Conference held in City-road Chapel.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, replying with much emotion, said he could not speak out the sentiments of gratitude which filled his heart at that moment, his adoration of the Lord's

mercy and his sense of the debt to the kindness of that judgment which had placed him in the chair. At any time the responsibility of such a position might well daunt a stouter spirit than his, but the responsibility was specially heavy at a time when, as he believed, they were entering on a crisis in the history of the Catholic Church of Christ, and a crisis in the history of the doctrine of the New Testament, in which Methodism was called to take an even more prominent part in defending the glorious Gospel of our blessed Lord against the assaults of Atheism. Such responsibility would sink him to the earth, did it not constrain him to become the passive recipient of another spirit and power than his own. One of the chief difficulties of the Methodism of to-day was to guard the development of progress, to prevent it running into changes which would make it something else than the Methodism bequeathed them by their fathers. There was, on the other hand, danger of shrinking from changes that were the inevitable because the organic issue of progress. Another danger apt, perhaps, to conceal itself from them, was that of losing sight of the spirit and work of primitive Methodism. If their system did not admit the freest evangelistic labour among the outcasts of the cities and villages of their land, then, while retaining the old designation of Methodism, they were becoming something else, and allowing other people to do Methodist work. He had heard it said that this was so, and that they were abdicating the position which was the glory of John Wesley's first preaching, and allowing others to take their crown. The only way in which they could repel such an accusation was by making every agency of their Church soul-reaching and soul-saving. Their progress in the country had been upwards. The Methodist people had risen in wealth and culture, and rightly demanded for themselves and for their families intellectual and spiritual nurture. They must provide this, but they must avoid being so absorbed in this duty as to leave themselves little scope for spiritual and evangelistic labour among those who needed them most. He rejoiced that other Christian people were evangelising the masses. He prayed God to prosper every such agency; but this was emphatically their work, and he was jealous for the repute of original Methodism. He believed no Church was so qualified to carry the Gospel to all classes. Their doctrine was free grace, their system of lay agency was unrivalled, their class meetings, much applauded outside the Church, were not going to die inside it. It behoved them to be the great converting body among the Churches. He confessed that the part of the work to which he looked with deepest concern was that of the pulpit. They were called to grapple with new forms of unbelief. They had to meet conditions of the public mind to which their fathers were strangers. Atheism now paraded its justification in the terms of science, and vice sought to make itself respectable by declaring that philosophy had burst asunder the cords of Christianity. They did not doubt the efficacy of the Bible to meet every phase of unbelief. Let them seek power to use it effectively, and do so lifting their hearts in prayer, that they might all be endued with power from on high.

The doors of the Conference Chapel were now opened, and the building quickly crowded for the Conference prayer-meeting.

At the evening session of Conference the chapel was opened to the public, and was crowded in every part. After singing and prayer, the Secretary introduced the representatives of the Irish Conference—the Rev. Dr. Appleby, Theological Tutor of the Belfast Methodist College; the Rev. John Kerr, President of the Primitive Methodist Conference at the time of its union with the Wesleyan Conference; and the Rev. Charles Robertson. He then read the official address of the Irish Conference, and, on his proposal, the Revs. Dr. Rigg, A. J. French, B.A., and T. Allen were appointed a committee to prepare a reply. At the call of the President, Dr. Appleby then addressed the Conference on Methodism in Ireland.

MR. FORSTER'S COMPENSATION FOR DISTURBANCE BILL.—A return has been furnished to the House of Commons by the Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary of the number of police employed in protecting process-servers in Ireland from January 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880. The total number of cases in which protection was given was 290; the number of officers employed, 173; the number of men, 6,009. In the West Riding of Galloway the number of cases was 63, of officers employed 145, of men 4,290. A return has also been furnished by the same authority of cases of eviction in the quarter ended June 30, 1880, showing the number of families and persons evicted in each county in Ireland during that quarter, the number readmitted as tenants, and the number readmitted as caretakers. There have been altogether in the quarter 687 families evicted and 3,508 persons, but 65 families have been readmitted as tenants and 259 as caretakers (in all, 324 families), and 268 persons have been readmitted under the former head, and 1,355 under the latter (in all, 1,623 persons.) Therefore the net total of evictions for the quarter was 363 families and 1,885 persons.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—CLASSIFIED MATRICULATION LIST.

THE following is a classified list of candidates who passed the last examination for matriculation in the Honours Division:—Walter Percy Workman (exhibition of £30 per annum for two years), New Kingwood School, Bath; Charles Moritz (exhibition of £20 per annum for two years), University College School; Edith Sophia Collet (exhibition of £15 per annum for two years), North London Collegiate School for Girls; Thomas Ward (disqualified by age for first prize), private study; Jesse Mary Chambers (disqualified by age for first prize), private study and tuition; Hugh Richardson (prize of £10), Friends' School, York; Charlotte Angas Scott (disqualified by age for second prize), Gorton School and private study; Henry Stroud (prize of £5), Grammar School and University College, Bristol; Benjamin Beck Skirrow (prize of £5), Bingley Grammar School; Richard Watson Ratcliffe, Stonyhurst College; Rayner Henriette Jonas, St. John's-wood High School for Girls; Thomas Handel Bertenshaw, Borough-road Training College and private study; Herbert William Jones, Friends' School, York; Florence Julia Lyndon Rolfe, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Ralph Horatio Bowdin, Wakefield Grammar School; Frederick William Mann, University College School; John Thomas Riley, Royal College of Science, Dublin, and private tuition; Arthur Edward Brown, Eliot-place School, Blackheath; Charles Mann Lummoore, Royal College of Science, Dublin, Queen's, Liverpool, and private tuition; Leonard Maurice Gabriel, University College School; Henry John Macevoy, St. Joseph's College, Clapham; John Hutchings Ruthven, Owens College and private tuition; James Tait, Chesham-hill High School and Owens College; George A. Smith, University College; Henry Swinburne, Newcastle Modern School and private tuition; George Collar, St. John's College, Battersea; William Fickling, private study; John Crocker, private study; Vivian Henry Stephens, Basset-villas School, Camborne, and private study; Harry Edwin Howard, University College School; Rebecca Langford Webb, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Charles Ignatius Meagher, Mount St. Mary's College, Chesterfield; George Edwin Rees Ellis, Carmarthen Grammar and University College Schools; Lilian Annie Cowell, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Edward Ernest Beard, University College School; Philip Augustus O'Brien, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; William Gallatly, private study; Elizabeth Alice Codner, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Herbert William Horwill, Victoria College, Jersey, and Bible Christian College; Frank Percy Shipham, New Kingwood School; Jessie Frances Harriet Day, North London Collegiate School for Girls; John Patrick Cornelius Molony, St. Joseph's College, Clapham; Johnson Lomax Entwistle, Bolton High School and Owens College; Olivia Dymond, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; William Pearson Yates, private study; Samuel Alexander Bell, Friends' School, York, and Frederick Lake, private study, and William John Humphrey, City Middle Class Schools; Archibald Stanley Percival, Repton School; Alice Emily Walker, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Thomas Hudson Bears, Prince Alfred College, Adelaide, and private study; Sydney Herbert Cooper, Armitage-street School, Manchester, and private study; Herbert W. Wrangham Wilberforce, London International College; William Vincent Allanson, St. Edmund's College, Ware; William John Wickins, Abingdon House, Northampton; Alexander Leopold Morris, private tuition; Arthur William Dawson, private study; William Henry Denham Rouse, Haverfordwest Grammar School, and private tuition; Herbert Edward Andrews, Oakley House, Reading; Frank Moul, University College School and private tuition; Harold William Donati Wild, private study; Emily Elizabeth Wood, North London Collegiate School for Girls; John Herbert Wright, St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool; Janet Elizabeth Case, Heath Brow School, Hampstead; William Hamilton Drummond, University College School; James Yeomans, Oakley House, Reading; Elizabeth Anna d'Argent, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; William Thomas Goode, Borough-road Training College and private study; James Bradley Somerville, Tonbridge School; Alfred Edward Cox, Derby School and private study; Harry Weber Brown, North London Collegiate School and private study; Denis Stanislaus Henry, Mount St. Henry's College, Chesterfield; Samuel Clarke Hodgson, Bingley Grammar School; Ernest Paul Alphonse Mariette, King's College and School; Roland Ellis, University College School, and Charles Edward Wilson, private tuition; George Philip Buckley, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Wilson Henry Fox, University College and private tuition, and George Law, University of Edinburgh; Martin Anstey, New College; Edith Maude Thomson, Bedford College; Charles Whitaker, private study; John Marsh, private study and tuition; Mary Leonora Johnson, private tuition; Sylvan Mayer, University College School.

\* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize.  
† Indicates equality of merit.



## EPITOME OF NEWS.

## DOMESTIC.

On Monday morning the Queen and Court left Windsor for Osborne, and after a month's stay there will go to Balmoral. Last Thursday Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Rowton, with other noblemen, dined with Her Majesty at Windsor.

The Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria, and Prince George, on Friday laid the foundation-stone of the new building of the Chelsea Hospital for Women at Queen's Elm, Brompton. The Prince, replying on behalf of the Princess to an address of welcome, said that they could not conceive an object more worthy to be supported or more likely to be a great benefit to a suffering class than the object for which the hospital was founded. It was intended for the reception and treatment of gentlewomen in reduced circumstances, and respectable poor women and others suffering from the distressing diseases to which the female sex was liable. Two of the wards of the new hospital will, with the consent of the Prince and Princess, be named the Alexandra and the Albert Edward. A number of ladies and children placed before the Princess purses of money in aid of the funds of the charity.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their children and Prince Louis of Battenberg, went to a garden party given by Lady Holland at Holland House on Saturday afternoon.

Prince Leopold, it is announced from New York, has been obliged to cancel all his engagements at Newport, owing to a slight injury to his ankle, received while salmon fishing. He will return to England at the end of this month, accompanied by the Princess Louise. Her Royal Highness undertakes the journey on the recommendation of the physicians, who think that Her Royal Highness has not yet completely recovered from the effects of the sleigh accident at Ottawa, in February.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales have gone to Spithead to join the *Bacchante*, which has sailed to-day to join the Channel Squadron at Bantay Bay.

Mr. Gladstone, on the motion for going into committee on the Saving Banks Bill, will move that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to divide the Bill into two Bills.

Mr. Dodson, it is stated, will not vacate the Presidency of the Local Government Board. The right hon. gentleman's Parliamentary duties will be temporarily performed by Mr. Hibbert, the hon. member for Oldham.

The *Morning Post* repeats the statement that Lord Listowel has resigned his post as one of the Lords in Waiting to Her Majesty.

Several papers state that a marriage had been arranged between Lady Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., is absolutely without foundation.

The sudden death in Scotland of the Earl of Kintore is announced. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Inverurie, who unsuccessfully contested Chelsea in the Conservative interest at the General Election. The death is also announced of the Earl of Dalhousie, who is succeeded in his title and estates by Lord Ramsay, the Liberal M.P. for Liverpool.

The Duke of St. Albans has been appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of Nottinghamshire, vacant by the death of Lord Belper.

It is rumoured that arrangements are being made for a Volunteer review at Windsor in August, in which case Her Majesty would probably return to Windsor Castle for a brief stay before starting for the North.

The Royal Agricultural Show at Carlisle was closed on Friday. The weather was very favourable, but the ground was still in very bad condition. The attendance of visitors was much smaller than that of Thursday, only 23,981 passing the turnstiles. At Kilburn there were 50,000, at Bristol 30,000, and at Liverpool 32,000 on the corresponding day.

The funeral of Mr. Tom Taylor took place at Brompton on Friday. Only the family started with the funeral from Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth, but at the entrance to the cemetery the procession was met by a large and distinguished gathering of between 200 and 300 persons connected with literature and art. Among them were Lord Houghton, the Right Hon. G. C. Bentinck, M.P., Mr. R. Browning, Mr. A. W. Kinglake, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. Chénery, Mr. J. Tenniel, Mr. G. Du Maurier, Mr. J. E. Millais, Mr. S. Marks, Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Charles Reade, Mr. F. C. Burnand, Mr. S. B. Bancroft, Mr. Tom Hughes, and Mr. W. R. S. Ralston.

The remains of Canon Miller, vicar of Greenwich, were interred in the Greenwich cemetery at Shooter's-hill on Friday. The preliminary service was read in the parish church of St. Alphege, Greenwich, by the Bishop and Dean of Rochester. The coffin was covered with wreaths of white flowers and maidenhair ferns. The funeral procession comprised five mourning coaches and twenty-three private carriages. In Greenwich almost all the shops were partially closed.

Sir E. Watkin, M.P., in presiding on Friday at the half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Company, stated that

during the last half-year the line had carried 31,592,000 passengers, as against 29,968,000 in the corresponding half of last year. He dwelt on the importance of obtaining from Parliament the power of underpinning houses and burrowing in order to complete the Inner Circle Railway. Unless that power was obtained, the Land Clauses Act would compel the purchase of the whole of a property of which they only interfered with a few inches, which in the case of only one warehouse in Eastcheap would involve a payment of at least £150,000.

The Metropolitan Board of Works at their meeting on Friday adopted a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee that the application of the National Sunday League for permission to place a band in Finsbury Park on Sunday evenings during the summer months should be granted.

Mr. Gladstone, it is stated, has promised to visit Leeds in October, when he will address a meeting of 20,000 Liberals.

Mr. Gladstone has allowed his tenantry on the Hawarden estates a reduction of 15 per cent. on the last half-year's rent. The Premier allowed his tenantry a similar reduction in 1879.

The return of Mr. Cohen and Professor Thorold Rogers for Southwark was celebrated by a banquet at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, several members of the House of Commons taking part in the proceedings. In addition to Mr. Cohen and Professor Rogers, the speakers included Mr. Briggs, Mr. Watkin Williams, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Broadhurst.

An alarming explosion occurred shortly after seven o'clock on Friday evening, at the Runnymede Engineering Works, Egham, Surrey, where torpedo and other steam launches are constructed. A cask of fulminate, which had been left in a wooden temporary building to be dried, suddenly exploded, being either, it is supposed, heated by the sun, or fired by a flash of lightning, a thunderstorm prevailing at the time. The shed and its contents were blown to atoms, and a boy who was fishing sixty yards off on the river bank was slightly wounded. The force of the explosion was felt at Windsor Castle, Staines, Slough, and other places.

Mr. E. Kimber, solicitor, had a long interview with the Claimant at Portsea convict prison on Saturday, in reference to the appeal against the decision of the Lords Justices on the writ of error. The Claimant signed the necessary document authorising the appeal, describing himself as "R. C. D. Tichborne."

On Saturday between five and six o'clock, considerable alarm and some damage were caused in Coventry-street, Leicester-square, by the violent procedure of an elephant, which, while taking part in a circus procession, became infuriated through the wanton conduct of two men who drove a light cart against it. The animal, screaming with rage, turned savagely upon the crowd, knocked down several persons, and was not secured until it had broken several plate-glass windows and forced down a temporary partition at the "Leicester" public-house.

Fears are entertained that the yield of cheese in England this season will not be very much better than that of last year.

Mr. Thomas Coats, of Ferguslie, has given a site and £1,000 for a new public school in Paisley.

The tour of the Canadian cricketers, unsuccessful from the first, has terminated. All the future fixtures have been abandoned, and Hall, Gilleen, and Smith have sailed from Liverpool for Quebec.

Mr. Edward Pense, of Darlington, has left legacies of £1,000 to the Anti-Opium Society (which he was the chief means of reviving) and the Peace Society. Amounts are left to other philanthropic institutions.

The licensed victuallers are showing great activity in their opposition to the licensing propositions of Mr. Gladstone. Besides waiting on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, they have had interviews with Sir Stafford Northcote and other members of the Opposition, for the purpose of advocating the retention of the present licence duties up to rentals of £50 per annum, and the imposition of an additional five per cent. on every £10 above that sum. They are also energetically urging members of the Opposition to support Mr. Warton's resolution condemning the proposed licence duties as unjust and unacceptable.

The Select Committee on the law of libel had their final sitting on Wednesday, and decided upon their report. It is understood that they will recommend that newspaper reports of public meetings should be protected in the same way as Parliamentary and judicial reports are; that in future criminal prosecutions for libel should not be undertaken except upon the fiat of the Attorney-General; and, lastly, that all newspaper proprietors should be compelled to register their proprietorship. From this report a small minority of the committee dissented.

On Friday the newly-elected council of Victoria University held its first sitting in Manchester, and appointed six external examiners, including two pro-electors of Trinity College, Cambridge; one professor each of Oxford, the University College, London, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds. Professor Ward, of Owen's College, was elected chairman to the General Board of Studies.

The City Guilds Commission is now nominated, and the names have been sent to the

Queen for approval. It will consist of twelve members, and from the character of the members is considered likely to be one of the most important Royal Commissions nominated for many years.

At the Manchester assizes on Monday the widow of a cotton-spinner named Hindle, of Blackburn, obtained a verdict for £4,500 in an action which she brought to recover damages from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for the death of her husband, who was killed by an express train while he was crossing the line at Rishton station in February last. The award was apportioned as follows:—£2,000 to the widow, and £500 to each of her five children.

Considerable damage is said to have been done to the clover and grass crops in West Middlesex by the recent rains. Wheat, oats, and barley, however, where they have not been laid, look well, though they are much in want of sunshine. The harvest is certain to be a good deal later than usual. The potato disease has begun to make its appearance in the neighbourhood of Bridgewater in consequence of the wetness of the weather.

A conference of members of the House of Commons, representatives of the trades organisations and capitalists, has been arranged for the purpose of considering, with a view to the Employers' Liability Bill becoming law, a scheme of mutual assurance by employers and employed for accidents of all sorts arising out of employment. Dr. Farr has prepared a set of tables in elaboration of the scheme, which it is intended to commit to the charge of a national organisation which it is proposed to form. It is stated, however, that the Miners' National Unions and other associations have addressed a protest to Mr. Gladstone against any proposal of this nature.

People in a good position for forming a judgment, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, state that the total cost of the Afghan War will not be less than £25,000,000, and even this does not represent the tremendous injury to India occasioned by the sacrifice of thousands of valuable beasts of burden.

Fitzroy House, 18, Fitzroy-square, has now been opened as a "Pay Hospital" by the Home Hospitals' Association. The *raison d'être* of these "Pay Hospitals" is to provide for the patients, who can afford to pay for them, all the sanitary conditions and skilled nursing of our free hospitals, of which, as free institutions, they could not avail themselves. They are here to be attended by their own medical man, or one chosen by themselves from a list selected by the Medical Committee. They have the attendance of thoroughly-trained nurses, under the direction of a qualified matron, and the advantage of a cuisine perfect as to *materiel* and *personnel*. These privileges are to be obtained for a payment of from three to six guineas per week.

## FOREIGN.

There is no doubt that the French National Fête was a remarkable success. All the sinister rumours about probable disturbances were falsified. The police had a sinecure; not a single arrest was made by them. There was nothing but good humour and gladness among the Parisian population. On Thursday the capital was as gay as it had been the day before. All the decorations remained just as they were on the great day. The streets were crowded, and dancing and gaiety were the order of the day—and night, too. The Reactionists were very much disappointed. The French Chambers were on Thursday prorogued until November. In the Senate M. Léon Say delivered a brief address, in which he referred to the military demonstration of the previous day, and said that the House, proud of those to whom France had confided the guardianship of her honour and safety, could now, more than ever, devote itself tranquilly to the task of peaceful regeneration.

The new French flag, which was formally inaugurated on Thursday, is a handsome tricolour, surrounded by heavy gold fringe. On one side are the words "*République Française*," on the other "*Honneur et Patrie*," with the achievements of the particular regiment to which it belongs, and any motto which it has adopted. In each corner is the number of the regiment, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. The staff is surmounted by a spear-head, whence hang tricoloured ribbons, upon which the number of the regiment is again embroidered.

M. Rochefort, in his new paper, the *Intransigeant*, makes a violent attack upon M. Gambetta, in the course of which the writer says that Genevieve Cesars are to be feared just as much as Roman or Corsican Cesars, and reminds his readers that they have not used all their power to sap ancient dynasties in order to allow new ones to be installed in their place. Instead of seeking to organise the Republic, M. Gambetta is accused of seeking to organise Gambettism in France.

The Mayor of Cannes on Thursday married M. Bruery, a Catholic priest, aged ninety-three, converted two years ago to Protestantism, to Mlle. Vernet, a Protestant, thirty-three years of age.

The Jubilee fêtes in Belgium commenced on Sunday, with a review of the troops by the King and Queen. There were 30,000 men under arms, including 14,500 of the Civic Guard—really citizen soldiers—who are described as having made on excellent appearance. The King and Queen were both

received with the utmost enthusiasm. A banquet was given at the Hotel de Ville in the evening, at which, out of 150 guests, 65 were foreign journalists.

The Prussian Government are said to be contemplating the abolition of civil marriages. The motive is said to be to endeavour to recall the people to a sense of their religious duties, ministers being shocked at the wide and rapid spread of irreligion and rationalism.

Advices from Rome state that notwithstanding the urgent representations of the Pope, Cardinal Nina insists upon being relieved of his post of Pontifical Secretary of State. Count Reusens, ex-Secretary of the Belgian Legation at the Vatican, and Mgr. Vannutelli, late Papal Nuncio at Brussels, have exchanged visits, during which they conferred respecting the conflict which has arisen between the Belgian Government and the Holy See. It is considered not improbable that negotiations may be opened for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Belgium and the Vatican.

The Palace of Ocha, near Burgos, has been purchased by the French Jesuits for the sum of 121,000*fr.* The Council of State has not yet given its opinion upon the question of the residence of foreign Jesuits in Spain.

The Emperor Francis Joseph formally opened the Trade Exhibition of Lower Austria at Vienna on Saturday. A large number of riflemen from the provinces and abroad have arrived at the capital to take part in the shooting competitions. Among them are several Italians.

The health of Prince Bismarck is said to be very good, but still he intends to follow the advice of his doctor, and to leave next week his country seat, Friedrichsruhe, for Kissen- gen.

A telegram from Constantinople states that Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, presented the Collective Note to the Porte on Thursday. In Friday's sitting of the Italian Chamber, Signor Cairoli, the Premier, said, in reply to questions, that complete accord prevailed among the representatives of the Powers at the Conference, and expressed his belief that Turkey would accept their decision. Private information received in Berlin from Constantinople states that the Sultan has instructed the Council to discuss the Collective Note, and to submit to him the draft of a reply. This reply it is thought can hardly be delivered to the European Cabinets before the beginning of August at the earliest.

The Powers, it is said, have determined to ask the Porte to surrender to Montenegro the Dulcigno territory in exchange for Plava and Gusinje. If the Porte does not agree to this proposal, a naval demonstration will be made, but no troops are to be landed. This, however, is not expected to take place before the end of August. A similar statement has been made by the *Politische Correspondenz* on the authority of news received from Paris. Austria, it is said, only agreed to the proposed demonstration on condition that no Russian troops should be landed in the Balkan Peninsula. Germany first refused to participate, but subsequently agreed, and Italy followed her example.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the German Minister has "confidentially, but earnestly, dissuaded the Prince of Bulgaria from opening the Eastern embroglio by recklessly supporting the agitations for annexation to Eastern Roumelia."

We are told from Vienna that the Bulgarian Militia is to consist of 120,000 men, commanded chiefly by Russian officers.

M. de Novikoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, is said to have drawn the attention of the Porte to the menacing concentration of Albanians in the neighbourhood of Tusi. Abbedin Pasha, it is expected, expects to succeed in effecting a peaceable cession of territory to Montenegro, without surrendering Dulcigno or Tusi.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Scutari telegraphs that the Albanian Leaguers desire the establishment of their country in provinces, under local governors subject to the Porte. If this proposal is accepted by the Sultan, 150,000 men will be raised by Albania, at her own expense, to operate against Montenegro, Greece, and Bulgaria. But if an attempt is made by Turkey to carry out the mandate of the Conference, Albania will revolt, and precipitate the ruin of the Empire.

The Khedive signed the decree of liquidation on Saturday, and the event was celebrated at Alexandria by public rejoicings in the evening. The Egyptian Ministers, the English and French Comptrollers-General, and the members of the International Committee of Liquidation were present at the signing of the decree. Sir Rivers Wilson, who has been decorated by the Khedive, has left Egypt.

Russia continues to push forward her preparations for war with China. Doubts are entertained as to the truth of the report that the Marquis Tseng has been directed to repair to St. Petersburg to re-open negotiations in connection with the Kuldja business.

Telegrams from Cabul stated that on the 14th the Wali of Candahar's infantry, the old Cabul regiment, mutinied on being ordered to cross the river to the east side. They seized the guns, and carried the rest of the regulars with them. The cavalry remained with the Wali. The mutineers were pursued and overtaken by General Burrows' force,



who recovered the guns, dispersed the mutineers, and killed about 200 of them. The British loss was one killed and two wounded. The majority of the mutineers dispersed to their homes owing to want of supplies.

The *Times* correspondent at Cabul says that the general desire of the country, if appearances may be trusted, is for rest; and for the moment it looks as if the Amership of Abdur Rahman would be accepted—at least until the English army is out of the way. The Calcutta correspondent of the same journal says that the latest news from Afghanistan seems to point to an early evacuation of Cabul.

Dean Stanley has consented to a memorial tablet to the late Sir Rowland Hill being placed in Westminster Abbey, near the grave of the Post-office reformer.

A meeting of the Mansion House committee of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund was held on Friday, when it was stated that space would not admit of the erection of the statue of Sir Rowland Hill beneath the portico in front of the General Post Office, and it was determined to ask the Commissioners of Sewers to allow the statue to be placed at the south-east corner of the Royal Exchange facing Cornhill.

The executive committee of the Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund have determined to erect a standing statue in bronze in the open air, and to employ Mr. Boehm for the work. No site has as yet been obtained; but it is desired, if possible, to obtain the unoccupied corner of Waterloo-place.

A very fine specimen of the sun-fish was taken off Brighton on Friday last, and is now exhibited in the porpoise tank in the Aquarium. It measures between 4ft. and 5ft. in length, and weighs nearly 2wt.

The remains of a lacustrine village, rich in flint implements and other relics, have been discovered near Garlafingen, on the Lake of Neuchâtel.

The Balloon Society of Great Britain have determined to make a series of ascents, with a view to determine the best method of managing balloons in the Arctic regions.

The Queen has been pleased to accept copies of the special editions of the Oxford Bible for Teachers which have been printed to commemorate the Centenary of Sunday-schools.

Mr. G. F. H. Milne, owner of a fossil forest recently discovered at Oldham, and pronounced by eminent geologists to be the only one of the kind in Great Britain, has offered to allow the Oldham Corporation to have care of it, and make a charge to visitors, the money to be applied towards a public museum.

The editorship of *Punch*, vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Tom Taylor, is one of the greatest prizes of journalism. The *St. James's Gazette* states that the salary is £1,500 a year.

The Edward Baines Memorial Fund at Leeds has now reached £2,000. The memorial will take the shape of a permanent endowment for the promotion of education.

#### THE CHAIR OF FINE ART IN EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

As will be seen from the official notice of University Court proceedings, Mr. Gerard Baldwin Brown, M.A., has been appointed to the recently instituted Watson-Gordon Chair of Fine Art in Edinburgh University. The other candidates for the professorship were Mr. John Forbes Robertson, Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, Mr. P. G. Hamerton, Mr. W. Cave Thomas, Mr. F. E. Hulme, Mr. J. P. Richter, Ph.D., and Mr. W. Roscoe Osler. The son of the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, Congregational minister, London, the Professor-elect was educated at Oxford University, where he graduated as Master of Arts in 1874. Shortly afterwards he gained, in competitive examination, a fellowship of Brasenose College, besides carrying off the Chancellor's prize for an English essay. In the course of his brilliant college career, Mr. Baldwin Brown, according to the testimony of the Principal of Brasenose, showed high literary attainments and notable power of expression, giving promise of becoming an efficient and attractive lecturer. The subject treated in his successful essay—"The Short Periods during which Art has remained in its Zenith in the various Countries"—indicated a special bent of study which he subsequently followed out in a course of practical training for the profession of an artist. In the National Art School, at South Kensington, at Lambeth, and in the studio of Mr. H. S. Leifchild, sculptor, he applied himself to drawing, painting, and modelling, acquiring such proficiency as, in the opinion of Mr. Poynter, and other members of the Royal Academy, should enable him to speak with authority on works of art as regards both their method and their style. With respect to Mr. Brown's critical taste and knowledge of the theory and history of art, ample testimony is forthcoming; and it further appears from his testimonials, that under the auspices of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, he delivered in the metropolis a course of twelve lectures on "Greek Life and Culture," which were declared by competent judges to show adequate acquaintance with, and firm grasp of, the subject, as well as a remarkably clear

and effective mode of presentation. Mr. Brown, it may be added, has an article on "Modern French Art" in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*.—*Scotsman*.

#### THUNDERSTORMS AND FLOODS.

DURING the thunderstorm which broke over London on Wednesday, a gutter-pipe on the house adjoining the Ship restaurant, at Charing-cross, was thrown down upon the skylight over the bar, to the great alarm of the customers, though, fortunately, no one was hurt. At Florr, near Northampton, a house was struck; and at Great Houghton a man was killed. At Wolverhampton several houses were damaged, amongst them that of Mr. Evans, Baptist minister. At Wednesfield the lightning entered the house of a man named Lodge, and burnt both him and his little boy. At Sedgely parish church the stonework on the south side and the pavement in front of the porch were broken in fragments. The casualties on Thursday (St. Swithun's Day) included a man struck, and rendered insensible, as he was passing under the limes in Aylesbury churchyard; several animals killed in the neighbourhood of Banbury; a number of sheep and cows killed at Twemlows and Ightfield, Salop; a valuable horse near Coventry, and another at Nuneaton, where a large ash tree was destroyed. The bell turret of St. Philemon's Church, Liverpool, was partly demolished. A large ornamental cross, together with several large pieces of stone, fell on the footwalk in Northumberland-street, but, fortunately, no one was there to be injured by them. About the same time the chimneys, which are built together between the houses 50 and 22, Beaumont-street, fell. The electric flash went through the roof of No. 20, tore down part of the ceiling, and splintered some of the woodwork in the top bedroom. The roof of the other house was also injured, but fortunately no one was in the upper part of either house at the moment. The inmates, however, were much alarmed. Offices of the gas company in Duke-street apparently had a narrow escape. A flagstaff over the centre of the building was struck, and after making a spiral groove about an inch deep from the extreme top towards the bottom the electric current came in contact with a metallic prop, and apparently passed off obliquely from the roof. No damage was done to the building. The damage caused by floods was more serious than ever. At the Leicester Town Museum 99in. of rain was registered during the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, and 1'21 in the day following. Seen from the Museum tower the Soar Valley presented the appearance of a vast lake with only the tops of rails and hedges to be seen. Large quantities of hay were floated off the fields. In the low-lying districts of Leicester the streets were impassable except by vehicles; gardens had been terribly damaged, walls destroyed, greenhouses washed away, and the lower rooms of hundreds of dwellings rendered uninhabitable. The locomotive of the Midland London newspaper train had its fire extinguished near Kibworth; and passengers and parcels reached Leicester some hours late. Later the ballast became so washed away that only a single line could be worked between London and Leicester, and all the south trains were at least an hour late. At Thurmaston, a few miles north of Leicester, a bridge under the main line was partly washed away, and for some hours all traffic was entirely stopped. Eventually one of the goods lines was made available, and the trains from the north began to arrive after a delay of nine hours. The new line between Nottingham and London, via Kettering and Manton, was stopped, and the traffic had to be conducted via Leicester. The first train from Leicester to Peterborough, via Oakham, proceeded in safety; but before the 9 a.m. train from Leicester had started, a bridge near Brooksby fell, and communication was entirely interrupted. Among the intending passengers were Baron Huddleston, the assize officials, and the counsel, on their way to Rutland assizes. They remained in the station from nine in the morning till one, and the judge and some of the officials had eventually to proceed by road, and postpone the less urgent business until the next day. The communication was opened at a late hour. A boy who was playing on a plank bridge at Loughborough fell into the swollen water below, and was swept away and drowned. Some fifteen head of cattle and sheep were killed by lightning, and a large number of fowls lost. In the course of the afternoon the floods began to subside, and in the evening the trains had begun to resume their usual regularity. At Melton Mowbray a number of families had to remove their goods, and valuable studs of hunters had to be taken from their stables, where they stood in 3ft. of water. A stone bridge at Thorpe End was destroyed, and several houses were much injured. One occupied by the foreman of the Midland goods station was washed away. At Northampton the inhabitants at the St. James's end of the town dammed up their doors with clay, but the water rose rapidly and flowed in at the windows. Messrs. Wetherall's factory was submerged. Several head of cattle were drowned, and many hundred tons of hay swept away. Railway and telegraphic communication between Northampton and

Market Harborough was stopped. A coal hauler was taking two passengers through the flood at St. James's End, towards Dallingington, when the horse turning too short stumbled over a partly demolished wall and was precipitated into deep water; both the horse and the two passengers were drowned. The driver was washed a considerable distance, but escaped by scrambling on to a tree, which he was unable to leave till a late hour in the evening. On Saturday the lightning set fire to a public-house near Accrington. At Blackburn many houses were flooded, and a man was killed by lightning. The passengers by the Pontypool train to Newport saw a tree by the side of the line struck and shattered. At Cardiff, Moira-terrace, a business thoroughfare, was rendered impassable. Water got into the basements, and the passengers had to be wheeled through on trucks some distance. At Heckmondwike, near Dewsbury, many thousand Sunday scholars were assembled for the centennial celebration, but the proceedings were stopped by the storm. In the Dolgelly, Ruabon, and Cardigan Bay district five bridges fell.

#### COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT RISCA.

On Thursday morning a colliery explosion occurred at the London and South Wales Colliery Company's pit at Risca, about six miles from Newport, Monmouthshire. There are 800 men employed at this pit, working in two shifts, but, happily, neither of these shifts was down at the time of the explosion, the poor fellows who lost their lives belonging to what may be called a repairing shift of 120 men, who went down at ten o'clock on the previous evening, to attend to the falls, props, &c. At 10.30 all was reported safe by Allsop, the night foreman. At about 1.30, however, the report of the explosion was heard, and the usual vibrations occurred, followed by a cloud of sulphurous smoke. The engine-driver was in the office at the mouth of the pit immediately before the explosion, but had left, and thus saved himself, as the explosion spent itself mainly at the up-cast shaft. The roof of the office was blown away and was greatly injured. This, however, was nothing to the great loss of life occasioned by the explosion. Altogether 120 lamps were taken down at ten o'clock when the shift went down. The pit and the ventilation were so broken down that it was eight o'clock before anybody could descend the pit. Then the manager, accompanied by a number of sturdy colliers, descended, and found at the bottom of the shaft the hither's body. Further on other bodies were discovered, and it was evident that all the men who went down on that shift, numbering 119, were killed by the explosion and after-damp that followed. In fact, the hopes of saving any lives had been abandoned. In the afternoon the bodies of the hither and three others were brought to the bank. The scene at the mouth of the pit was heartrending—men, women, and children making inquiries and bemoaning their loss. As soon as a descent could be made it was ascertained that the guides were not greatly damaged, and the bottom was reached in safety and without difficulty. At the bottom of the shaft the body of Bowden, the hither, was discovered, while a little further on two masons, father and son, were seen. Near these the bodies of ten more men were found in the middle parting, while others lay scattered about. There were also about seventy horses destroyed. The arch and other material portions of the pit were comparatively uninjured. Immense crowds poured in by every train, anxious to learn the full extent of the catastrophe, and ready to render every assistance in their power to save life or alleviate suffering. The deceased are stated to include some of the most experienced and respected inhabitants of the village. The great majority of the victims were married, and leave widows with young families. The output of the pit has been on an average about 1,000 tons per day, and it has been worked very much of late, as the coal is of excellent quality. When the explosion took place an unusually heavy storm prevailed, and the men at the mouth of the pit were, it is said, undecided at first whether the noise of the explosion was the reverberation of the peals of thunder or not.

On Saturday the inquest on the body of Thomas Bowden, the first of the sufferers by the Risca Colliery explosion, discovered, was opened by Mr. Edwards, the coroner, at North Risca. It had been decided that the inquest on this body should suffice for all the deceased, and after formal evidence of identification had been given the inquiry was adjourned for a month.

Relief has been furnished to the bereaved families, and meetings have been held for the formation of a relief fund. It is stated that between 300 and 400 persons have been rendered more or less destitute, and it is calculated that at least £20,000 will be required for their relief.

The Lord Mayor has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers.

The *Liverpool Courier* understands that the telephone has been successfully laid down from Childwall Church, Liverpool, to the house of a lady half a mile off who is unable to go out; the chants, hymns, and lessons are distinctly heard, but only fragmentary sentences of the sermon can be caught.

#### GLEANINGS.

THE great American author, Ralph Waldo Emerson, keeps two cows, and milks them himself. It is said that some of his brightest thoughts have come to him while being kicked half-way across the stable.

A farmer says that three good bulldogs roaming the yard at night will do more to keep a man honest than all the talking in the world.

A paper announces that the trustees of a certain seminary are "going to put an addition to the building to accommodate eighty-six students 200 feet long."

GROUND GAME, &c.!!—Squire (rather perplexed): "Hullo, Pat! where did you get the hare?" Pat: "Shure, surr, the cratur was wand'rin' about, an' I thought I'd take't to the 'wanes.'" Squire: "But did the keeper see you?" Pat: "Bliss yer honour, I've been lookin' for him iver since I caught it!"—*Punch*.

THE LATEST ABSURDITY IN FASHIONS FOR LADIES is a crutched-headed ebony cane, the handle of which is a silver dog or horse's head—a revival of an ancestral absurdity. The very high, sharp-pointed heels now worn by women who take no thought for their spines and brains, both of which doctors aver suffer from this injurious practice, has rendered these supports almost a necessity for these suffering ladies who hobble so painfully along.

A BROAD HINT.—It is related of a certain minister, who was noted for his long sermons with many divisions, that one day, when he was advancing among his teens, he reached at length a kind of resting-place in his discourse, when, pausing to take breath, he asked the question, "And what shall I say more?"—A voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "Say 'Amen.'"

SPECULATING ON HUMAN NATURE.—The manager of a French provincial theatre has speculated on human nature in the following notice, which he had posted up on the outside of the theatre:—"The manager begs that all pretty women will take off their hats and bonnets. Those who may be ugly or elderly are welcome to keep them on."

AN EDITOR'S CONFESSION.—He was a stranger, but he entered with an air of confidence and handed us what he called a "joke." We examined it, and told him that it contained neither sense nor point, and that it was a pure piece of idiosyncrasy. "Well," he replied, reaching for his manuscript, "I have read your paragraphs for some time, and I thought you preferred them that way."—*New York Herald*.

THE OYSTER.—A bore, having talked a friend nearly out of his senses, finally struck out on the "oyster," which he called "one of the most remarkable specimens of creative wisdom extant;" when his friend interrupted him, and "closed the debate" with the exclamation, "The oyster! Ah, yes, the oyster is a glorious fellow! He always knows when to shut up!"

A KEEN PEDLAR.—"What is the price of this bracelet?" asked a tourist of an old trinket-seller in Brittany. "Is it for your wife or your sweetheart?" she responded. "For my sweetheart." "It's ten francs." The tourist turned on his heel, when the old woman said, "You've no sweetheart, or you'd have given me the ten francs without a word. You may have it for three." "I'll take it!" he said, handing over the money. "You haven't a wife either," exclaimed the old woman; "for if it had been for her you'd have beaten me down two francs. Oh, you men—you men!"

MOURNERS CLOAKS AT FUNERALS.—Attention has been before directed to the mischievous use of mourners' cloaks at funerals, and it is held that it is high time these dismal and ridiculous garments were dispensed with. They are used indiscriminately in cases of death from infectious and non-infectious disease, and almost necessarily carry with them from house to house the insidious germs of the most fatal maladies. The mischief which may be propagated by contact with these paraphernalia is, of course, incalculable. The committee of the United Synagogue recommend that they be discontinued at or in connection with the funerals of the Jews.

ATTEMPTED FORTY DAYS' FAST.—The chief American sensation just now is Dr. Tanner's fast in New York. Dr. Tanner, who comes from Minnesota, announced his disbelief in the medical theories about starvation, declaring that he could live forty days without food. He began his self-imposed fast at noon on the 28th of June. Committees of physicians have been steadily watching him. The daily reports are causing such an interest that Dr. Tanner is now anxiously discussed by the whole country. Tuesday week at noon closed the sixteenth day of his fast. He then had lost 25½lbs. in weight, his pulse was 95, and his temperature 98. He was cheerful, but weak and nervous. A telegram in the *Times* says, the twentieth day of Dr. Tanner's self-imposed task began at noon on Saturday, when his pulse was 76, his temperature 98.405, and respiration 16. He drinks water copiously, and also takes long rides, claiming that water and air will effectually nourish him. His weight had decreased by 27½lb., leaving his actual weight 132lb. on the 13th. Since then he has been gaining, his weight on Friday being 136½lb., but on Tuesday it was only 134½lb. On Monday



night he was somewhat restless. Dr. Tanner is cheerful, and is confident of completing his 40 days' fast.

#### BIBLE PRESENTATION AT SYDENHAM.

When a few years since Mr. Francis Peek offered to give a number of Bibles as rewards for proficiency in Scripture knowledge to children attending the metropolitan Board schools, he surely never dreamed that the presentation of the same would ever attract such a concourse of people, old and young, as visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday. The Board School Fête is now an established institution, and each year increases in popularity as it affords parents and children an opportunity of enjoying an outing together. The weather on Saturday was gloriously fine, and the thousands of little folks, after exploring the Palace, were able to ramble in the grounds to their hearts' content. Amusements in abundance were provided for their special benefit, including a balloon ascent. But the event of the day was reserved for the afternoon, when a sacred concert was given by a choir of children and teachers entirely filling the great orchestra, and numbering some five thousand voices. In the centre transept, immediately facing the orchestra, a platform had been erected, the chairs upon the same being mainly occupied by members of the London School Board, Sir Charles Reed, M.P., very properly presiding. Sir Charles, Mr. John Evans (the conductor), and Mr. Rhodes (the organist) each came in for an ovation; while the thousands who listened with breathless interest to the concert frequently expressed their appreciation of the very excellent singing by heartily applauding the performers. A break took place in the concert to admit of the presentation of prizes for proficiency in Scripture knowledge. These consisted of Bibles, Bible atlases, and concordances, some thirty in number, the recipients being those scholars and pupil-teachers who had most distinguished themselves in the examinations. In all 4,000 prizes, the joint gift of Mr. Peek and the Religious Tract Society, have been forwarded to the successful competitors during the present week. In 1878 as many as 102,706 children voluntarily attended their respective schools to undergo an examination in Bible knowledge; last year the number had increased to 112,979, this year's total being 127,501. This, however, does not include the pupil-teachers and scholars of a higher standard who took part in a subsequent competitive examination. Before distributing the prizes Sir Charles Reed offered a few remarks, although in such a building and with such an audience he acknowledged to being unable to do little more than address the reporters. The School Board for London, he said, by that public ceremonial made the declaration every year of the value it attached to the place of religion in the education of every child. By the Act of Parliament they were not obliged to teach religion, but by an Act of the Board they taught it daily to every child, because religion had a controlling power in the work and conduct of the young. They had never discovered anything in the shape of a religious difficulty. The children were glad to receive Bible instruction, as was shown by the increasing number who entered into the examinations, which now almost corresponded with the average attendance at the schools. What was more, the imparting of religious instruction was thoroughly approved of by the parents. He must express his sense of the obligation which all lovers of the young owed to the Sunday-school, which during the past century had to so great an extent accepted the task of national education. While the day-school could in no sense take the place of the Sunday-school, the latter was helped by the former, as it prepared a foundation upon which the Sunday-school teacher could raise a glorious superstructure. He did not see why they should perpetuate the alderman's blunder about the three R's—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic—for there was a fourth R which should stand first—namely, Religion. Sir Charles then distributed the prizes, assisted by Mr. Peek. The first prize-taker, a little blind girl, was loudly cheered on being led forward to receive the Gospels in embossed characters. She was followed by a lad also bereft of sight, who received a similar reward, the names of these two children standing first on the prize list. The distribution over, the concert proceeded, and later on the Rev. Dr. Manning, on behalf of the Religious Tract Society, expressed the deep satisfaction and gratitude with which they viewed the extension of the work initiated by Mr. Peek. On the motion of Lord Leigh, Sir Charles Reed was thanked for presiding, and the children, who had sung with such spirit to the very close, were released to make a final ramble before setting their faces homewards.

**THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.**—The report of the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company contains the following reference to the Channel Tunnel:—The experiments made by the French engineers, after great pains and labour, tend to show that the geological measures are not only in the same position, but are of the same thickness, on each side of the Channel; and that the stratum known as the "Old Grey Chalk" in England, and as the "Craie de Rouen" in France, is impervious to water, and is without fissures. These are the foundation facts in this interesting question; for if a tunnel can be made without pumping or timbering and entirely, from side to side, through the grey chalk, then an apparently formidable and even hopeless work becomes matter of close calculation. As the researches of the French engineers confirm the view for years past taken on your behalf—namely, that the proper point of departure for any future tunnel is at the outcrop of the grey chalk on the South-Eastern line between Folkestone and Dover, and not at St. Margaret's Bay to the east of Dover, where the grey chalk, dipping to the northward, does not crop out—your directors have deemed it advisable to make arrangements for a series of important experiments which, so far, have shown favourable results.

#### THE FATHERLESS ASYLUM.

THE Asylum for Fatherless Children, situated close to Caterham-junction, on the line to Brighton, held its thirty-sixth annual meeting at Cannon-street Hotel, last Tuesday, under the presidency of its treasurer, Mr. Henry Spicer, prior to the half-yearly election of fresh inmates to the home. The report, read by Dr. Aveling, the hon. secretary, was a very brief one, there being little of a special nature in the year's work to record. The financial and domestic affairs of the twelve months had been one of continued and steady progress. The house is nearly full, the children are in health, not a death has occurred during the past year, school duties have been carried on without intermission, friends have been multiplied, and the loan from the banks repaid. The annual subscription list shows a small increase, but it is far below what the managers of the charity desire, knowing well how much depends upon this, the most stable source of income. Life subscriptions and legacies, which during the past year have been unusually large, are confessedly uncertain and changeable features of revenue, and so the Board are all the more solicitous for the increase of a more permanent and more certain source of supply. A special appeal is being made for an additional sum of £2,000 to be laid out upon the building, and to add to the comfort of the family. The balance-sheet accompanying the report showed an income of £10,553, and an expenditure of the same amount within £27. It is greatly to be desired that the friends of the Fatherless would give at least £2,000 a-year more to this excellent institution, in order that the beds may all be filled and no anxiety be felt in respect of ways and means by those who devote their time to the management of the institution free of all expense to the charity. The report was adopted, and various business resolutions passed, after brief speeches by several members of the Board and others. The election of 7 girls and 14 boys was then proceeded with.

**NEW DOCKS NEAR LIVERPOOL.**—That the trade of the Mersey has now taken a turn for the better is pretty clearly evidenced by the last returns of the tonnage, as given by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board for the year ending the 30th June last, which show a decided and gratifying increase as compared with previous years. There is no doubt that this increase would have been very much greater had not the high rates levied by the Dock Board diverted a considerable portion of tonnage to other ports. This has been especially the case as regards petroleum, ores, and esparto grass. It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that an attempt is to be made to bring back this trade to Liverpool; and though the South Garston Dock and Warehouse Company (Limited), which has been formed for the construction of new dock works at Garston, may be considered in one sense as a rival to the Mersey Dock Board, yet as a matter of fact both bodies may be said to be working for the further development of the port. Garston, although technically outside the jurisdiction of the Dock Board, is still sufficiently part of Liverpool for an increase of trade in its own particular vicinity to be both interesting and advantageous to its larger neighbour. The names of the gentlemen on the directorate of the new company are a guarantee that it will be well and economically managed, and the fact that the existing docks at Garston, belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, are fully occupied indicates that there is plenty of room for enterprise in providing further accommodation in that neighbourhood. The new docks will be free of all charges to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board beyond a small rate for river lights and buoyage, and also to the Upper Mersey Commissioners, and with these advantages it is believed that the charges on ships and goods will be about one-half of those incurred at the Liverpool docks, and at the same time leave a handsome return to the company.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.**—Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., on Friday, presided at the annual general meeting of this society, and in doing so he remarked that the majority in the House of Commons were pledged to recast the electoral machinery, and when they set about that work the friends of the woman's suffrage movement looked upon that time as affording a favourable opportunity for pushing forward the claims of women householders to the franchise. He thought the next Session of Parliament was likely to be fraught with very important events in connection with the woman's suffrage movement, and he assured them that its friends in Parliament would lose no opportunity that offered in advocating its claims. The report set forth that the committee observed with pleasure that Mr. Blennerhassett, M.P., had intimated his intention to move in Committee on the Irish Borough Franchise Bill an amendment extending the franchise in Irish boroughs to women householders. Sir E. Watkin, M.P., had also given notice of an amendment on the second reading of the Bill which raised the question of woman's suffrage. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. W. Macdonald, Miss Downing, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, Miss Muller, Miss Becker, and others, thanks being accorded Mr. Courtney and other Members of Parliament who had supported the removal of the electoral disabilities of women.

#### News of the Free Churches.

##### CONGREGATIONAL.

— Rev. Geo. Thompson, Halifax, has accepted the pastorate of City-road Chapel, London.  
— Mr. G. Ball, of Bristol Institute, has accepted the pastorate at Moare, Glastonbury, Somerset.  
— The church at Essex, Massachusetts, which was organised in 1681, uses five vessels at its communion, one bearing date 1711, two 1728, and two 1730.  
— Repairs and improvements at a cost of £400 are about to be undertaken at Bushey Church, Herts. The trustees of Hackney Theological College have consented to contribute £100.  
— For the church at Looe, Cornwall (Rev. H. Young, pastor), a neat and commodious chapel is now in course of erection. A bazaar recently held realised £140 towards the building fund.  
— President J. H. Fairchild, of Oberlin, had a narrow escape from a serious accident recently while travelling up a steep mountain road. His brother, President E. H. Fairchild, of Berea, suffered a fracture of the breast-bone.  
— The sermon of Rev. T. K. Beecher, of Elmira, New York, was, says the Boston Congregationalist, "stenographically reported by telephone 78 miles distant. The music of the organ was heard as plainly as though only 50 feet away."  
— Rev. C. A. Berry, of Bolton, and Rev. J. B. Aitken, of Rochdale, have left England for a short tour in Canada and the United States. It is their intention to return to England at the beginning of September in the Cunard steamer *Seydlitz*.  
— Mr. Henry Winkley, of Philadelphia, has sent £5,000 to Andover Seminary, £5,000 to Yale Theological Seminary, and £4,000 to the Permanent Fund of Dartmouth College, in addition to £1,000 recently given by him for the Daniel Webster professorship.  
— The church edifice at Montclair, New Jersey, United States, cost nearly £20,000. In the past ten years the congregation has raised £34,000, of which £8,100 were for benevolent purposes; the Sunday-school missionary collections have produced £300.  
— A new church at College-park, Adelaide, was opened on the 13th inst. The architect has introduced a novel system of ventilation by means of small pipes running along the pews, directly under the book boards, and having small round apertures at various distances.  
— A bazaar was held in the new schoolroom, Aton Congregational Church (minister, Rev. W. P. Adeney, M.A.), on July 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, on behalf of the School Building Fund. The bazaar was opened by J. T. Carr, Esq., of Bedford-park. The proceeds amounted to £304.  
— Loughborough-park Chapel, Brixton, of which the Rev. D. A. Herschell is pastor, is about to be enlarged for the erection of a gallery. This will provide 120 additional sittings, which will be occupied in the forenoon by the Sunday-school children. The undertaking will entail an outlay of £800.  
— On Saturday, the 10th inst., the select class of females in connection with the Sunday-school at Harden, Bradford, presented their teacher, Mr. S. Hustler, with a framed picture containing their portraits arranged around Mr. Hustler's, as a mark of their esteem for his long and valued services.  
— The 23rd anniversary of the settlement of the pastor of Esher-street Church (Rev. J. Marchant) was celebrated on Tuesday, July 6. At the public meeting W. Gage Spicer, Esq., presided. Addresses were delivered by Revs. G. B. Ryley, G. M. Murphy, J. Foster, P. J. Turquand, W. Telfer, and other friends.  
— Rev. E. W. Shalders, who, with Mrs. Shalders, has for nearly five months been travelling abroad for the benefit of their health, received a most cordial welcome from the members of the church and congregation at Newbury, on the 9th inst. The reception took place in the Lecture Hall, Northbrook-street, which had been specially furnished and decorated for the occasion.  
— Rev. Hollis Read and wife celebrated their golden wedding at the house of their son, the Rev. E. G. Read, pastor of the Second Church, Bennington, Vermont, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Read is a daughter of the late Aaron Hubbell, who fought in the battle of Bennington, at the age of 19. Over 50 persons were at the reception, of whom 18 were over 70 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Read were formerly missionaries in China, and Mr. Read is known as an author.  
— Mr. H. Ward Price, late senior student of New College, was ordained on the 13th inst. as pastor of Queen-street Chapel, Chester. Rev. Dr. Newth gave the charge to the pastor; Professor Chapman, Revs. E. Price, P. W. Darnton, and F. Barnes, took part in the service. In the evening Rev. Dr. Stoughton gave a charge to the people, abounding with historical references to the ancient church of which Mr. Price has, under favourable auspices, undertaken the pastorate.  
— Some time since the Rev. Robert Tuck, B.A., author of "Will Jones's Workshop," "First Three Kings of Israel," and other Sunday-school works, intimated his intention of resigning the pastorate of the church at Bromley, Kent. Earnest efforts have since been made to lead Mr. Tuck to reconsider his determination; but on Sunday last (18th) he announced that, in view of the necessity for a united and earnest feeling in order to carry through the new church building enterprise, he felt it to be his duty to adhere to the decision he had made. Mr. Tuck has been between eight and nine years in Bromley.  
— For the ministry of the Rev. N. Lindon Parkyn, now of Christ Church, Harelock-road, and undertaken by that congregation, a new edifice is about to be erected in Canning-road, Addiscombe, upon a site already secured for the purpose. The total outlay involved in this and the contemplated building is £7,500, towards which about £3,000 has already been promised—one of the congregation giving £1,000, another £400, others £200, £150, £100, and £50 each, respectively. The memorial stone will shortly be laid. The constitution of the church is very broad in its character, and the regular service is liturgical.  
— On Sunday evening, the 18th inst., the centenary of Sunday-schools was celebrated at Orange-street Church, Leicester-square, by a floral sermon, by Rev. A. R. Gregory (pastor). The church was decorated with a choice selection of potted and cut flowers. The scholars, who wore their centenary medals, sang special hymns. A collection was taken

on behalf of the Centenary Fund of the Sunday-school Union. At the close of the service the flowers were conveyed to the Middlesex and Charing-cross Hospitals. On the same day the pastor, Rev. A. R. Gregory, was very agreeably surprised by the gift of a large Oxford pulpit Bible and a hymn-book.

— Rev. Dr. Mellor, of Halifax, has decided to decline an invitation to the pastorate of Kensington Chapel, in succession to the late Dr. Raleigh. In announcing his decision to the congregation at the Square Church, Dr. Mellor said he was not insensible to the advantages of a London church. He had felt that a man's influence there as a writer would be very much greater; London was the centre of literature, and there were advantages in that respect which were undoubtedly great. Had he thought the affection of his friends was cooling for him, it would have settled the matter at once; or if he had thought his people were tired of working, he should have gone. But he did not see any sufficient reason to lead him to go to London, and he had therefore resolved to stay. The decision has given great satisfaction in Halifax.

— The church at Hemel Hempstead having secured the services of Rev. A. McIntosh, of Chesham, some fifteen months since, and a site for a new church in a more prominent position having been secured, a temporary iron church has been purchased, which was opened on Wednesday, July 14, by Rev. E. J. Hartland. In the evening a public meeting was held, presided over by J. Bonthron, Esq., of London, and addresses were given by Revs. E. J. Hartland, D. Davies, J. E. Roseman, A. Scott, A. McIntosh, and other friends. On the following Sunday two sermons were preached by Rev. D. Davies, Secretary of the Herts Union. The collections amounted to £70. Strenuous efforts will be made to clear off the remaining debt of £150 by the end of the year.

— After nine years' successful labour in Russia, the Rev. B. J. Hall, F.S.A., has seen it to be his duty to resign his charge and return to England; and the church at St. Petersburg thus loses a useful and self-denying pastor. On the eve of his departure the church presented him with an address and 400 roubles for his expenses, and a second address, with 600 roubles, was presented from church members and friends outside the church. These addresses and this present of over £100 show the esteem in which Mr. Hall is held. But better than any pecuniary offering is the testimony copied from the first address, "that this church renders to you its heartfelt thanks for your long and faithful services, and appreciates the earnest solicitude for the welfare of souls which has uniformly characterised your ministrations among us. In looking back upon the nine years during which you have lived in St. Petersburg, the reflection that God has blessed your labours here, and that He has through you won souls to Christ, must ever be a source of comfort and a cause of joyful thanksgiving. And now, in bidding you farewell, we must ask you to accept the assurance that you have the sympathy, the love, and the prayers of this church." All who know our friend know how deservedly this honourable witness is borne. Mr. Hall resides for the present at Whitby, and the church at St. Petersburg hopes that he may soon receive a call to a larger and more productive field of work than can be found in Russia, and "earnestly prays that God will yet more abundantly bless the work which He has given His servant to do."

##### BAPTIST.

— Mr. W. Serton, of the Pastor's College, has accepted the invitation to settle at Salem Chapel, Boston.

— Arrangements are being made by the Baptist Union for special evangelistic services throughout Berkshire.

— The Rev. J. G. Kawa, having to leave Kimbolton on account of health, has accepted an invitation from the church at Ulverston.

— The Rev. J. W. Gardner, of Witney, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the churches at Upper and Lower Stratton, Swindon, Wilts.

— In the course of a heavy thunderstorm on Thursday last, the house of the Rev. D. E. Evans, at Wolverhampton, was struck, and considerably damaged by the lightning.

— At Carrickfergus, Ireland, Messrs. Mahier and Parker have been conducting, and have just concluded, under the auspices of the Home Mission, a series of successful evangelistic services.

— The foundation-stone of a new chapel was laid at Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire, on Tuesday, by W. Stead, Esq., of Harrogate. It will cost about £400, of which about £290 has been given or promised.

— We have to announce the death of the Rev. John Russell, who for the past twelve years has been pastor of Trinity Church, Bradford, having entered the ministry in 1840. He died on the 7th inst., at Bradford.

— Mr. C. S. Macalpine, M.A., of Paisley, was one of the students upon whom the degree of B.A. was recently conferred by Glasgow University. He took the M.A. degree in 1877, and is about entering the Baptist ministry.

— Zoar Chapel, Llanelly, after having been closed some time for repairs and improvement, was reopened for Divine worship on Sunday, the Revs. Dr. Hughes (president of Llangollen College) and H. Thomas (of Treherbet) conducting the services.

— At a bazaar recently held on behalf of the new school premises building debt connected with the church at Astley-bridge, Bolton, £390 was realised; and on Sunday last the collections of the school anniversary services amounted to a total of £115.

— At the Tunbridge Wells Town Hall on Tuesday last week the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon formally opened a bazaar of fancy needlework, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the building fund of a new chapel. Mr. W. Olney and others took part in the after proceedings.

— The Rev. W. R. Skerry, of Bristol, has been elected one of the five members of the Westminster School Board, and appointed its chairman. The Bristol School Board has had no Baptist among its 15 members since the retirement of Dr. Gotch, but has four Congregationalists.

— At a special meeting of the church and congregation at Brecon, on Friday last, under the presidency of the pastor, Rev. J. Meredith, a presentation of an address and purse of twenty guineas was made to Mr. and Mrs. Wakely, two members who have for many years taken a prominent and useful part in the vari-



ous church organisations, but are now leaving for New Zealand.

The anniversary of the Sabbath-school at Eastcombe, Gloucestershire, was celebrated on Sunday, July 11. Sermons were preached morning and evening by the Rev. J. Scott James, of Stratford-on-Avon, and in the afternoon by the Rev. G. D. Bird, of Chalford. A special selection of hymns was admirably rendered by the children. The collections amounted to £15.

In the Matriculation List of the London University for June, just published, there appear the names of Mr. W. H. D. House, son of the Rev. H. House, of Calcutta, as having passed with honours; Mr. J. Pugh, of Pontypool and Regent's park Colleges, as in the first-class; and Mr. Stock, of Regent's-park and New Colleges, in the second-class.

A collection, amounting to upwards of £102, was realised on Sunday last at the school anniversary services connected with the church at Haslingden. The Rev. S. H. Booth was the preacher; and Mr. Jas. Barlow, of Accrington, presided, and delivered an address in the afternoon, when it was reported that there are 524 scholars and 54 teachers. Of the former 399 are Bible-readers, and 53 have been added to church-membership by baptism during the past year.

Opening services of a new chapel just erected for the ministry of the Rev. W. Durban, B.A., at Grosvenor-park, Chester, were held last week. On Tuesday the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown preached. It was reported that the total cost of chapel and school premises is £3,800, of which £2,500 had been raised. The enterprise was started under the auspices of the Lancashire and Cheshire Association, and has been promoted, and so far completed, in the face of exceptional obstacles.

Chatsworth-road Chapel, Lower Norwood, was on Sunday last week reopened, after having been closed for some time for the erection of galleries and other important additions and improvements. On Wednesday evening last week a tea and public meeting was held, in which Mr. E. S. Robinson (of Bristol), Rev. Dr. Todd, Dr. Mitchell (of Chicago), W. P. Cope, C. Kirtland, and others took part. The Rev. W. Fuller Gooch (pastor) reported that an anonymous donor had promised £1,500, the cost of structural alterations, upon condition of the raising of a similar amount by the congregation towards the building debt, and of this latter amount £1,120 had been already obtained.

Memorial services of an interesting character were held in connection with the closing of the chapel at Crewkerne for renovation and enlargement. On Sunday, the 11th, special sermons were preached by the pastor, Rev. J. Cruickshank; and on Tuesday the 13th, Rev. J. Trafford, M.A., of Weymouth, preached in the afternoon, after which a memorial stone was laid in the new wing by R. Southcombe, Esq., of Stoke-sub-Hamdon. Preceding the ceremony the pastor gave a brief outline of the church from its formation in 1830. After tea Mr. Southcombe presided at the public meeting, which was addressed by Revs. R. James, J. Trafford, J. Cruickshank, H. Hardin, and T. Prentice. The whole of the chapel is to be re-erected, which, together with the extension, will cost £700, towards which £440 have been raised.

The Berks Association held its annual meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday last week, at Thomas street Chapel, Wallingford. The Rev. John Aldis preached on Tuesday evening upon "The Prince of Peace," followed by a united communion service. At the session on Wednesday, Rev. T. H. Martin (Moderator) presided. The treasurer's statement showed the income at £42. In the afternoon a public meeting was held, at which a prominent feature was the progress reported by means of village preaching. At an evening meeting resolutions of congratulation were passed that the Liberal Government had so early recognised Nonconformist claims, and against the drink traffic; also rejoicing at the appointment of Rev. W. Sampson to Baptist Union secretariat, and urging the churches to increased liberality in aiding missions. The Revs. E. George, W. Anderson, and J. M. Hewson delivered addresses.

On Thursday last the memorial stone of a new chapel was laid by Mr. John Barran, M.P., at Richmond, Surrey, with encouraging prospects, despite the fact that in a special pamphlet the local clergy have written down Dissent "as a sin to be abhorred like drunkenness." The Revs. Francis Tucker, B.A., E. H. Brown (Twickenham), W. Brock (as president of the London Baptist Association), G. W. McCree, and J. Hunt Cooke (the pastor), took part in the ceremony, and at a luncheon subsequently held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Mr. W. E. Cairne-M.P., presided, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Mauchien (Presbyterian), H. Bayley (Kingston), J. H. Millard, B.A., C. M. Longhurst (Acton), and T. Slade Jones (Congregationalist), of Turnham-green. The site, which has cost £1,500, is in a very central position. The building has been designed by Mr. M. Glover, of London, and will accommodate 600 persons. £270 was laid upon the memorial-stone, and with the other proceeds of the day a total of £1,000 has been raised towards an involved outlay of £3,000. The unusual difficulties and special claims of the movement upon the denomination at large were forcibly urged by all the speakers.

The recognition service, in connection with the settlement of the Rev. Robert P. Finch, as pastor of the Church, East Finchley, N., was held on Tuesday evening, July 13th, at the Congregational Lecture Hall, Finchley. The Rev. Francis Tucker, of Camden-road Chapel, presided. After the opening hymn and prayer, the chairman said a few words of hearty congratulation, and called upon the pastor to address the meeting. Mr. Finch having done so, the Rev. Samuel McAll, of the Congregational Church, Finchley, gave Mr. Finch a warm welcome as a fellow-labourer, expressing his great satisfaction in the outspoken utterance to which they had listened. The Rev. J. Batey, of Barnet, spoke "On the best means of securing the pastor;" the Rev. J. H. Barnard, of Highgate, on "The Church and the Sunday-school;" the Rev. J. H. Fellowes on "Christian Giving;" Rev. J. E. Wood, of Holloway, on "The Church and the Outsiders;" the Rev. G. Stevens, of Stoke Newington, on "Sympathy with the pastor essential to success;" and the chairman closed a most interesting service by very cordially commending Mr. Finch to the prayers and affectionate co-operation of the friends of East Finchley Baptist Church. Letters of sympathy had been received from the Revs. J. Clifford, J. Fletcher, W. G. McCree, of London, and Revs. John

Chadwick and Thomas Hill, of Finchley, who would have been present but for previous engagements.

#### PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Oswald Dykes has just left town for a well-earned holiday of seven weeks. The removal of Dr. and Mrs. Dykes to a new house in Gordon-square afforded the female members of the church an opportunity of testifying the affection and esteem in which they hold the worthy pastor of Regent-square and his wife. Their feelings found expression in the gift of a handsome sum of money, subscribed in a few days by upwards of a hundred ladies of the congregation. Dr. Dykes has removed to the house in Gordon-square in order to be nearer his church. The house has been purchased by the Regent-square congregation with a sum of money left to the session by a lady.

Principal Cairns is said to have been very favourably impressed with Presbyterianism as it is seen in the United States. There they practise the "happy dispatch" in the matter of business, hence Americans on coming to this country are surprised that trivial matters should occupy so much of the time of Church Courts.

The parishioners of Comrie have erected in the cemetery a handsome monument in memory of the late Dr. Leith.

The death of the Earl of Kintore, which occurred suddenly on Sunday evening, will occasion the greatest regret in Presbyterian circles. His lordship was not only well known throughout Scotland as a loyal Free Churchman, but took an active part in Presbyterian affairs South of the Tweed. He always attended the English Synod, opened not a few bazaars, and occasionally preached from metropolitan pulpits. His lordship it appeared, left his town residence on Sunday evening for a drive, but had not gone far before he showed signs of illness. He was driven home at once, but expired as the servants were in the act of carrying him through the hall. Deceased is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Inverurie. In Marylebone Presbyterian Church, on Sunday morning, Dr. Donald Fraser will refer to the Christian life and sudden removal of the Earl of Kintore.

The Free Church of Scotland has also lost another valued office-bearer in the death of the Earl of Dalhousie, which took place on Tuesday at Dalhousie Castle, near Edinburgh.

We understand that the Stoke Newington congregation have decided to call the Rev. James Aitken M.A., of North Shields.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Daniel Kerr, pastor of the South United Presbyterian Church, Dunee. Deceased was a native of Kilbarshan, and was ordained minister of Ceres Relief Church in 1833. In 1840 he was inducted to Dunee Relief Church, which afterwards joined in the union of Presbyterians forming the United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. George Davidson, of Free Barony Church, Glasgow, has received a call from Bothwell Free Church. Mr. James H. Thomson, preacher, Grange-mouth, has accepted a call from Inverkip Free Church.

Rev. Dr. Sinclair Paterson, who has accepted a call to Notting-hill, preached farewell sermons in Belgrave Church to large congregations on Sunday. On the following evening, at a social meeting of the congregation, Mr. Saunders, in the name of the subscribers, presented Dr. Paterson with a handsomely-framed portrait of himself, painted by Miss Annie Taylor, and exhibited at the recent bazaar.

The congregation of Felton, Northumberland, have given a call to the Rev. J. J. Thorp.

Mr. Fairbairn, a licentiate of the London Presbytery, who greatly distinguished himself during his college course, has received, and intimated his intention of accepting, a call recently presented to him by the congregation of Eccles, near Manchester.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL TRADERS' WHOLESALE STORES (Limited) is being formed to enable tradesmen more effectually to compete with co-operative stores by uniting their purchases from producers, and supplying the public direct at the lowest cost. Reference is made in the advertisement, which appears in another column, to a similar society at Manchester, which has been very successful. The proposed capital is £100,000, in shares of £1 each.

#### BIRTHS.

BATSON.—July 15, at Welford Rectory, Newbury, the wife of the Rev. Stephen Batson, of a daughter.  
BIDDULPH.—June 26, at Government House, Cyprus, the wife of Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph, of a daughter.  
BLYTHMAN.—July 15, at Shenington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. A. Blythman, of a son.  
HARRISON.—July 17, at the Vicarage, West Hartlepool, the wife of the Rev. J. Knowles Harrison, Jun., of a son.  
HENDERSON.—July 4, at 15, Fellows-road, South Hampstead, the wife of Henry William Henderson, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

RENDALL-MELLER.—July 15, at Lee Chapel, by the Rev. E. H. Marten, Edward Pratt Rendall, eldest son of Henry Rendall, of Allington, Bridport, Dorset, to Mary Priscilla, youngest daughter of Alfred Mellersh, of St. Granville, park, Blackheath.  
ROBINSON-JONES.—July 20, at St. Mary Abbot's, High-street, Kensington, by the Rev. C. Penwick Smith, Harry Ryatt, youngest son of Richard Robinson, Esq., of Sutherland-gardens, Maida-vale, W., to Mary Louisa, daughter of the late Henry W. Jones, Esq., of Kensington, W.  
SMITH-LEAVER.—July 14, at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Fisherton-street, Salisbury, by the Rev. H. Platt, the Rev. A. Smith, of Andover, to Esther, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Leaver, of Salisbury.  
SPELMAN-GIBSON.—July 15, at the Chapel-in-the-Field, Norwich, by the Rev. Philip Colborne Clemen, Charles Rix Spelman, of Norwich, to Elizabeth Alice Gibson, widow of Robert Edward Gibson, and second daughter of the late John Odlin Taylor, D.L.

#### DEATHS.

BERGHE.—July 10, at Christ Church-road, Streatham-hill, the Rev. Samuel Brodribb Berghe, for many years one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, aged 74.  
BOWLEY.—July 12, in the Transvaal (of injuries received from a wounded leopard), George Russell Salvin Bowley, Captain 9th Regiment.  
DICKSON.—July 16, at Nunhead-lane, S.E., John Dickson, a Waterloo veteran, formerly of the Scots Greys, aged 90.  
MATHESON.—July 10, at Barton-under-Needwood, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Matheson, of Haverstock-hill, London.

SEVIN.—July 13, of brain fever, after an accident at school, Julius, the last surviving son of Charles Sevin, Esq., of 71, Fellows-road, South Hampstead, aged 11 years.

TURRY.—July 11, at Wood-green, Robert Turry, in his 87th year, for 60 years a member of the Wesleyan Methodists. He rests in peace.

WILLIAMSON.—July 20, Ann Davidson, the beloved wife of Henry Thomas Williamson, of 27, Casenove-road, Stamford-hill, and Bow-lane, Chesham, aged 25 years.

WOLSELEY.—July 18, at Moccas Cottage, Kingstown, aged 84, Dame Elizabeth Wolseley, widow of the late Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart., of Mount Wolseley, county Carlow.

The SUMMER HOLIDAY NUMBERS of THE CHRISTIAN WORLD are being issued this year as usual, EVERY TUESDAY MORNING during the Months of JULY and AUGUST. The Nine Numbers, Post Paid, Thirteenpence. The contents will include at least TWENTY-FIVE COMPLETE TALES, numerous Pictures and Stories for the Little Ones, and many other attractions. Nos. I., II., and III. are Now Ready.

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President, Rev. Josiah Viney; Treasurer, Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P.; Principal, Rev. T. Rudd, B.A. The Committee of the above School, having decided to receive a limited number of LAY PUPILS, are now open to receive applications. The Education consists of the usual branches of English, Latin, French, German, and Mathematics. An Annual Examination is held by a University Examiner, and Prizes awarded. Special attention is paid to the moral character of the boys. The Annual Course consists of Three Terms from January to Easter; Easter to Midsummer; and Midsummer to Christmas, with the usual holidays between. Applications for admission, or further particulars, to be made to Rev. S. Fisher, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.

## Springhill College, Birmingham.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open in the SECOND WEEK of SEPTEMBER. Candidates for the Congregational Ministry who desire to enter can obtain all requisite information on applying to the Secretary, the Rev. F. Stephens, Birchfield, Birmingham.

## TETTERHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD-MASTER:  
ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medalist in Classics; late Andrew's Scholar and First Prize-man in Higher Senior Mathematics University College, London; Fellow University College, London.

ASSISTED BY A LARGE STAFF OF RESIDENT  
AND VISITING MASTERS.

There are several scholarships. Situation one of the healthiest in England. Well-equipped gymnasium, Resident Drill-Sergeant, Swimming-bath, Fields for Athletic Sports. Table on most liberal scale.—Mr. and Mrs. Young and masters dining with boys. Pupils prepared for the Universities, Professions, and Commerce. From 1870-79, 183 boys passed the Cambridge Local Examination; 66 placed in honours OF SENIORS, the FIRST and THIRD places in all England were gained with the Hatherthorn Scholarship, and an Exhibition to St. John's, Cambridge. OF JUNIORS, the FIRST place in England in ALL subjects, FIRST in Drawing, SECOND in English, with many prizes and distinctions, were won. Many matriculated at London in the First Division, and with honours, and former pupils GRADUATED with high honours at London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

For Fees, &c., apply to the Secretary and Preacher, Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A. (London), Tetterhall, via Wolverhampton.

## SECOND TERM—MAY 1st to JULY 31st.

## CASTLE HALL SCHOOL, NORTH-AMPTON.

Conducted by Mrs. MARTIN and her Daughter. Assisted by Masters, and Qualified English and Foreign Governesses.

Pupils prepared annually for the Cambridge Local and other Examinations.

## Claremont, Cliftonville, Margate.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN  
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

This establishment is recommended for its educational efficiency, home comforts, good management, splendid situation, and recreation grounds. The Lady Principal is assisted by Professors, English and Foreign Governesses, and responsible Matrons. Pupils are received to study accomplishments and household management. Cooking is taught by a lady diploma from South Kensington.

OXFORD COUNTY MIDDLE-CLASS  
SCHOOL.

(HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME.)

The success of this School for thirty-eight years arises from the fact that great attention is paid to subjects required in commercial life. Boys have excelled in good writing, arithmetic, French, book-keeping, and mercantile correspondence. Pupils from this School have passed the Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society and the College Preceptors, and the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations in Honours. Cricket, fishing, safe bathing, &c. References to parents in all parts of England. Inclusive terms, twenty-two or twenty-four guineas. For views and prospectus apply to the Principals, Messrs. J. and J. W. Marsh.

## CANON HOUSE, TAUNTON.

This long-established School provides the COMFORTS of a happy, cheerful home, combined with every advantage for acquiring a thoroughly good education. German (North Germany), French (Paris), Canon House is large and airy, standing in its own extensive grounds. Terms moderate.—Principal, Mrs. Fletcher, assisted by Miss Robertson. School reopens July 29.

## VENTNOR COLLEGE, VENTNOR.

J. H. ROSE, B.A., Scholar of Christ's Coll., Camb., PREPARES a few BOARDERS for the professions, University, &c. The garden opens on to the Downs, which completely keep off N. and N.E. winds. Tepid sea baths. Every attention and comfort.

## JERSEY LADIES' COLLEGE will

open in September next. Comprehensive and highly efficient education. French, German, and Latin. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge local examinations; for Matriculation at London University, and for taking their "Brevet de Capacité" in Paris. French (the conversational language out of school hours). Religious instruction thoroughly evangelical. Boarding arrangement specially devised to secure home comfort and kindly oversight. Terms exceptionally moderate. Jersey noted for its equable and healthy climate.—Apply to J. F. Giffard, Secretary, 23, Hill-street, St. Helier.

## THE LADIES' HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL

MOIRA HOUSE, UPPER ADDISCOMBE, CROYDON.

PRINCIPALS—Mr. and Mrs. INGHAM and the Misses CONNAH.

Ten miles from London, and three from the Crystal Palace.

Public Examinations are not prepared for. The system upon which the school is worked is entirely new, and each succeeding year testifies to its success. In addition to the usual branches of English, which are taught in a manner both efficient and interesting, Drawing, Music, and the Continental Languages receive considerable attention, and with valuable results. Each class has a separate room and teacher. A gymnasium has been added, and outdoor exercise is much encouraged. Prospectuses, with names of Referees and full particulars, may be obtained from the Principals.

## STAMFORD TERRACE ACADEMY,

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Established 1829, by the late Mr. Sunderland.

Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application to DANIEL F. HOWORTH, Principal.

## HOLT HOUSE SCHOOL, CHES-

HUNT, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Professor W. B. THDHUNTER, M.A. (Gold Medalist, University of London, and Fellow of University College, London. Formerly of Cheshunt College.

In addition to the usual Classical, Mathematical, and English subjects and French, which is studied daily, instruction in Science forms a part of the regular work of the upper classes. The French, German, drawing, and painting are taught by Dr. Adelstein, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting at the Royal Polytechnic, London. Inclusive terms from £45 per annum. For particulars apply as above.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG  
GENTLEMEN, HEATHFIELD, PARK-

STONE. Seven Minutes by rail from Bournemouth.

Rev. WALTER GILL, Principal.

The Educational Training in this Establishment is comprehensive, thorough, and discriminating, based on the Word of God, and in harmony with the advancing requirements of the times.

Terms moderate. Prospectus application.

The next Session will commence on Thursday, July 29th.

Established twenty-five years.

GLEN LYON HOUSE.—SCHOOL for  
YOUNG LADIES, West-hill, Sydenham.

Principal, Miss SKES, assisted by competent Governesses and Professors.

Terms and references on application.

WILTON HOUSE, EDGBASTON,  
Near Birmingham.

## THE SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES

lately conducted by the Misses PHIPSON and Miss HILL, now Mrs. WALTER LANCE, is carried on by Mrs. LANCE.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. E. W. DALE, Birmingham.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE,  
FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM, LONDON, S.E.

PRINCIPALS—  
Mrs. TODD and Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature ... Prof. MORLEY, Univ. Col. London.  
Botany ... Prof. BENTLEY, King's Col. London.  
French Language ... Dr. MANDROU.  
German Language ... Dr. WEBER, Dulwich Col. London.  
Italian Language ... Prof. FERRERO, LL.D.  
Ancient & Modern History ... Dr. KEMHEAD, Dnl. Col. London.  
English Language ... G. E. WEST, Esq., M.A.  
Physical Geography ... Prof. SEELY, King's Col. London.  
Music—Theory, &c. ... JOHN BUCKLEY, Esq.  
Piano and Harmonium ... Herr LOUIS DIEHL.  
Singing ... Signor GARCIA.  
Drawing and Painting ... E. C. MILLS, Esq.  
Geology & Biblical Studies ... Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D., F.G.S.  
Terms and Particulars on application to the Principals.

## THE NORTHERN CONGREGA-

TIONAL SCHOOL.

SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD

Established 1831, for the sons of Ministers & Missionaries; the sons of Laymen have been admitted since 1855.

Head-Master—Rev. W. FIELD, M.A. (London) in Classics and Philosophy, Williams Divinity Scholar, assisted by seven Masters.

W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer.

J. R. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A., Wakefield, Hon. Sec.

Rev. JAMES KAE, B.A., Dabney, Hon. Finance Sec.

"The School itself is an excellently-contrived building where . . . nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished classrooms. Examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.

Chemical Laboratory and detached Infirmary.

Several boys have recently matriculated at the University of London in the First Division.

THIRTEEN BOYS passed the last CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION, four in First Class Honours, two in the Second Class, and three in the Third, with eleven distinctions.

Applications to be sent to the Head Master.

Ministers' sons are received on reduced terms.

## WINTERSDORF, TRAFALGAR-

ROAD, SOUTHPORT.

PRINCIPALS—Mrs. and the Misses SIMON.

Prospectuses and Report from the Principals, or the Rev. J. S. Simon, 43, Francis-road, Birmingham.

## Education in Switzerland.

## NEW FRAUENSTEIN ACADEMY

ZUG. Established 1835. Preparation for the Universities, commercial department, German, French, and Italian. Large modern building, gymnasium, playground, and garden. Cold and warm baths. Highest references. Prospectus on application.—W. Fuchs, proprietor, M. Kunz, principal, late master of the Swiss International School, Geneva.

## University School, Hastings.

MR. JOHN STEWART has the pleasure of informing his friends that he has secured the help of the Rev. B. B. WILLIAMS, late of Chichester.

THE NEW LOWER SCHOOL, for boys of 7 to 11 years of age, is under the care of Mrs. Butler (wife of Mr. Edward A. Butler, B.A., B.Sc.).

## EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1879

London University, First B.A.	1
" " Matriculation in Honours	3
" " 1st Division	3
Cambridge Local Examination, Seniors	8
" " Juniors	14
College of Preceptors, First Class	6
" " Second	23
" " Third	23

\* With the 1st Prize for Mathematics.

## CAMBRIDGE HOUSE,

Cornwallis Gardens, Hastings.

A SCHOOL for LADIES, conducted by

Mrs. WILLIAMS (wife of the Rev. B. B. Williams). Prospectus on application.

## UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON

SQUARE, W.C.—Students of University College, London, reside in the Hall, under collegiate discipline. The Hall has been approved by the Secretary of State for India as a place of residence for selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

Full particulars as to rent of rooms, fees, &c., on application to the Principal or Secretary at the Hall.

E. A. WURTZBURG, Secretary.

## JUNIOR ASSISTANT REQUIRED.

In September.—Personal application to the Rev. H. J. Chancellor, Westwood-park House, Forest-hill.

## Midland Railway.

NEW SERVICE OF EXPRESS  
TRAINS TO AND FROM LONDON and  
the undermentioned Stations, by the Midland Com-

pany's NEW ROUTE, via Kettering.

## WEEK-DAYS ONLY.—UP TRAINS.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bradford	dep. 7.50	10.15	2.45	4.55
Harrogate	" 9.12	11.50	2.15	4.10
Ilkley	" 9.20	12.37	2.20	"
Leeds	" 8.20	10.35	1.25	3.15
Sheffield	" 9.15	11.30	2.30	4.10
Nottingham	" 10.15	12.28	3.15	5.18
Kettering	" 11.21	1.36	4.26	6.26
Kentish-town	arr. 12.47	3.52	7.42	9.52
London (Moorgate-st.)	" 1.15	3.28	6.18	8.10
" (St. Pancras)	" 12.55	3.10	6.07	8.10

## WEEK-DAYS ONLY.—DOWN TRAINS.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (St. Pancras)	dep. 10.15	1.15	3.05	5.30
" (Moorgate-st.)	" 11.15	2.42	5.12	"
Kentish-town	" 11.19	3.45	5.34	"
Kettering	" 11.29	4.42	6.33	7.3
Nottingham	" 12.37	5.56	7.41	8.11
Sheffield	" 1.35	5.55	8.40	9.10
Leeds	" 2.30	6.45	9.35	10.5
Ilkley	" 3.14	5.34	"	11.40
Harrogate	" 3.40	6.10	9.40	11.55
Bradford	" 3.05	6.20	9.50	12.35

These Trains are formed of the Midland Company's New Bogie Carriages, fitted with Continuous Brakes and all the most approved modern appliances.

For particulars of complete Train Service see the Company's Time Tables.

The Up Trains will stop at Shipley, Apperley, and Newlay, when required to take up Passengers for Sheffield, Nottingham, Kettering, or London; and the Down Trains will stop at the same places to set down Passengers from those Stations.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

Derby, 1880.

## Midland Railway.

## OMNIBUSES for the use of FAMILY

PARTIES travelling by Midland Railway.—The public are informed that the Midland Railway Company provide small one-horse omnibuses, capable of carrying six persons inside and two outside, with the usual quantity of luggage, to meet the express and other principal trains at the St. Pancras Station, when previously ordered.

These vehicles must be engaged beforehand, either by written application to the Station Master at St. Pancras station, or by giving notice to the Station Master at the starting point (if a Midland Station), or at any station en route not less than thirty miles from London, so that a telegram may be sent to St. Pancras to have the required vehicle in readiness.

The omnibuses will also be sent to the hotels or residences of parties leaving London by Midland Railway on application being made to the Station Master at St. Pancras, stating the train by which it is intended to leave St. Pancras.

The charge for the use of an omnibus will be One Shilling a mile (driver and a reasonable quantity of luggage included), with a minimum charge of Three Shillings.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

Derby, July, 1880.

## SCOTLAND.

## THE SUMMER SERVICE of Trains

to Scotland, by the MIDLAND ROUTE, will be in operation from the 21st July to 30th September inclusive (Sundays excepted). The HIGHLAND EXPRESS will leave St. Pancras for Edinburgh, Perth, Inverness, &c., at 8.0 p.m.; and the corresponding Up Train will leave Perth at 7.35, and Edinburgh at 10.30 p.m., arriving at St. Pancras at 8.30 a.m.

The Service of Express Trains from London (St. Pancras) to Scotland from July 21st will be as follows:—

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
LONDON (St. Pancras) dep.	5.15	11.35	8.0	9.15
Edinburgh arr.	4.32	8.45	6.0	7.45
Glasgow	4.50	8.55	7.45	7.45
Greenock	5.55	9.42	8.18	8.18
Perth	9.20	11.40	8.30	10.55
Aberdeen	10.12	3.20	12.40	2.15
INVERNESS	"	8.50	2.45	6.25

A—The Train leaving St. Pancras at 10.35 a.m. on Saturdays has no connection with Inverness on Sunday mornings. B—The Train leaving St. Pancras at 9.15 p.m. on Saturday nights has no connection with Greenock or Trains north of Edinburgh on Sunday mornings.

C—Pullman Sleeping Car from St. Pancras to Perth. D—Pullman Drawing-room Car from St. Pancras to Edinburgh and Glasgow. E—Pullman Sleeping Cars from St. Pancras to Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These Cars are well-ventilated, fitted with lavatory, &c., and accompanied by a special attendant. Charge for seat in Drawing-room Car, 5s., and for berth in Sleeping Car, 3s., in addition to the first-class fare.

The Express Trains between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow by this route are formed of new and improved carriages built expressly for the service.

For further particulars see time tables.

JOHN NOBLE,

General Manager, Midland Railway.

Derby, July, 1880.

Registration of Liberal Electors in the  
Metropolis.

LIBERALS who have been HOUSEHOLDERS or LODGERS since 15th July, 1879, and who desire to have their names entered on the Register of Voters, should inquire of the Local Secretaries at the undermentioned offices, where all necessary information and assistance will be rendered free of charge:—

Chelsea—156, Earl's-court-road, S.W.  
Finsbury—Myddleton Hall, Upper-street, N.  
Greenwich—Literary Institution, Deptford, S.E.  
Hackney—Liberal Club, 205, Mare-street, E.  
Lambeth—144, Walworth-road, S.E.  
London (City)—46, Watling-street, E.C.  
Marylebone—113, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, W.  
Southwark—42, Newington-caneway, S.E.  
Tower Hamlets—Liberal Club, 43, Beaumont-square, E.  
Westminster—1, Prince's-street, Storey's-gate, S.W.  
Or to the undersigned at the Registration Offices of the Liberal Central Office, Nos. 41 and 42, Parliament-street, S.W.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS,  
Registration Agent.

## CHURCHES requiring the SERVICES

of the STUDENTS of New College during the long vacation (July, August, September) are requested to address the Franchising Secretary, New College, Hampstead, N.W.

SAMUEL NEWTH, D.D., Principal.

## Cheshunt College

MINISTERS and Deacons requiring the ASSISTANCE of STUDENTS of CHESHUNT COLLEGE, during the months of July and August, are requested to apply to Mr. W. M. Jones, Cheshunt College, Waltham-cross, Herts.

H. R. REYNOLDS, President.

## IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS.

SCHOOLS, &c., erected, complete, in any part of the country, from 20s. per sitting.—D. CROWE, Iron Church Builder, 233, St. John-street, Hampstead-road, London, N.W. Estimates and designs free.

## BARON'S COURT, adjoining West

Kensington Station, Metropolitan District Railway.—Excellent RESIDENCES in this fashionable locality, containing all modern improvements. Rents from £35 to £200 a year. Constant trains to South Kensington, Victoria, Westminster and City. A splendid site in the centre of this estate has been purchased for a fine Congregational church.—Apply to Mr. Jee, Baron's Court Estate Office, S.W.

## SWITZERLAND.—A married Gentle-

man, of large experience in Swiss travelling, desires to form a SMALL PARTY of LADIES and GENTLEMEN for a short, active, economical tour. References exchanged.—Address A. B., Tottenham, Herts.

## LONDON.

## SMITH'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

97 and 99, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.

Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d. Beds from 1s. 6d. Tariff Card, with Sketch Map of London and List of Public Exhibitions, &c., on application.